The New-York Times.

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LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

ADVICES TO THE 14TH.

The Circumstances of the Death of Stonewall Jackson.

Arrival of His Remains in the Rebel Capital.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Condition of the Rebel Communications.

Heavy Losses in the Late Battles.

The Spoils of the Battle-Field---The Rebel Wounded, &c.

Activity of the National Forces Near Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Friday May 15.

Mr. L. L. CROUNSE, of the New-York TIMES Staff on the Rappahannock, sends to this Bureau the following exceedingly interesting extracts from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 13th, and *Sentinel* of the 14th.

From the Richmond Inquirer, May 13.

HOW JACKSON WAS WOUNDED—HIS SUFFERINGS AND DEATH—ALL THE PARTICULARS

Gen. JACKSON, having gone somé distance in front of the line of skirmishers on Saturday evening, was returning about 8 o'clock, attended by his Staff and part of his couriers. The cavalcade was in the darkness of the night mistaken for a body of the enemy's cavalry, and fired upon by a regiment of his own corps. He was struck by three balls, one through the left arm, two inches below the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another ball passed through the same arm between the elbow and wrist, making its exit through the palm of the hand; a third ball entered the palm of the right hand about its middle, passing through, and broke two bones. He was wounded on the Plank Road, about fifty yards in advance of the enemy. He fell from his horse, and was caught by Capt. WORMLEY, to whom he remarked, "All my wounds are by my own men." He had given orders to fire at anything coming up the road, before he left the lines. The enemy's skirmishers appeared ahead of him, and he turned to ride back. Just then some one cried out, "Cavalry, charge!" and immediately the regiment fired. The whole party broke forward to ride through our line to escape the fire. Capt. BOSWELL was killed, and carried through the line by his horse, and fell among our own men. Col. COUCHFIELD, Chief of Staff, was wounded by his side. Two couriers were killed. Maj. PENDLETON, Lieuts. MORRISON and SMITH, escaped uninjured. Gen. JACKSON was immediately placed on a litter and started for the rear. The firing attracted the attention of the enemy, and was resumed by both lines. One litter-bearer was shot down, and the General fell from the shoulders of the men, receiving a severe contusion, adding to the injury of the arm, and injuring his side severely.

The enemy's fire of artillery on this point was terrible. Gen. JACKSON was left for five minutes, until the fire slackened, then placed in an ambulance, and carried to the field hospital at Wilderness Run. He lost a large amount of blood, and at one time told Dr. MCGUIRE he thought he was dying, and would have bled to death, but a tourniquet was immediately applied. For two hours he was near pulseless from the shock. As he was being carried from the field, frequent inquiries were made by the soldiers, "Who have you there?" He told the Doctor, "Do not tell the troops I am wounded."

After the reaction, a consultation was held between Drs. BLACK, COLEMAN, WALLS and MCGUIRE, and amputation was decided upon. He was asked, "If we find amputation necessary, shall it be done at once?" He replied, "Yes, certainly, Dr. MCGUIRE—do for me whatever you think is right." The operation was performed while he was under the influence of chloroform, and was borne well. He slept on Sunday morning, was cheerful, and in every way was doing well. He sent for Mrs. JACKSON, asked minutely about the battle, spoke cheerfully of the result, and said: "If I had not been wounded, or had an hour more of daylight, I would have cut off the enemy from the road to the United States Ford, and we would have had them entirely surrounded, and they would have been obliged to surrender, or cut their way out. They had no other alternative. My troops sometimes may fail in driving the enemy from a position, but the enemy always fail to drive my men from a position." This was said smilingly. He complained this day of the fall from the litter, although no contusion or abrasion was apparent as the result of the fall. He did not complain of his wounds; never spoke of them unless asked. On Sunday evening he slept well. On Monday he was carried to CHANCELLOR'S house, near Gurness' depot. He was cheerful; talked about the battle, gallant bearing of Gen. RHODES, and said that his Major-General's commission ought to date from Saturday, the grand charge of his old Stonewall brigade, of which he had heard; asked after all his officers; during the day talked more than usual, and said: "Men who live through this war will be proud to say, 'I was one of the Stonewall brigade,' to their children." He insisted that the term Stonewall belonged to them, and not to him.

During the ride to Guineas he complained greatly of heat, and besides wet applications to his wounds, begged that a wet cloth be applied to his stomach, which was done, greatly to his relief, as he expressed it. He slept well on Monday night, and eat with relish the next morning. On Tuesday his wounds were doing very well. He asked, "Can you tell me, from the appearance of my wounds, how long I will be kept from the field?" He was greatly satisfied when told they were doing remarkably well. He did not complain of any pain in his side, and wanted to see the members of his Staff, but was advised not. On Wednesday his wounds looked remarkably well. He expected to go to Richmond this day, but was prevented by rain. This night, while his surgeon, who had slept none for three nights, was asleep, he complained of nausea, and ordered his boy, JIM, to place a wet towel over his stomach. This was done. About daylight the surgeon was awakened by the boy saying, "the General is in great pain." The pain was in the right side, and due to incipient pneumonia and some nervousness, which he himself attributed to the fall from the litter. On Thursday Mrs. JACKSON arrived, greatly to his joy and satisfaction, and she faithfully nursed him to the end. By Thursday evening all pain had ceased. He suffered greatly from prostration. On Friday he suffered no pain, but prostration increased.

On Sunday morning, when it was apparent that he was rapidly sinking, Mrs. JACKSON was informed of his condition. She then had free and full converse with him, and told him he was going to die. He said: "Very good; very good. It is all right." He had previously said: "I consider these wounds a blessing. They were given me for some good and wise purpose. I would not part with them if I could." He asked of Maj. PENDLETON: "Who is preaching at headquarters to-day?" He sent messages to all the Generals. He expressed a wish to be burried in Lexington, in the valley of Virginia. During delirium his mind reverted to the battle field, and he sent orders to Gen. A. P. HILL to prepare for action, and to Maj. HAWKS, his Commissary, and to the surgeons. He frequently expressed to his aids his wish that Maj.-Gen. EWELL should be ordered to command his corps. His confidence in Gen. EWELL was very great, and the manner in which he spoke of him showed that he had duly considered the matter.

From the Richmond Whig, May 13.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT.-GEN. JACKSON'S REMAINS—MANIFESTATIONS OF RESPECT.

Yesterday was a sad day in Richmond. Sunday afternoon the report of Gen. JACKSON'S death was current, but though preceded by the announcement from several pulpits that the condition of the illustrious chieftain was deemed critical, no one was willing to credit the tidings of his death without full assurance of the correctness of the unwelcome news.

The city papers yesterday morning contained the sad, sad announcement, and all doubts being thus removed, gloom and sorrow pervaded the community.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor, all business was suspended after 10 o'clock P. M. Between 11 and 12, a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen assembled on Broad-street to witness the arrival of the special train, expected, with the remains of the departed hero. A telegraph dispatch from Milford was however received, conveying the information that the train having been delayed at that point, would not arrive until near 4 o'clock P. M.

This information was communicated to the crowd, who soon dispersed to their homes. About 3 o'clock, Broad-street and the Capitol Square were again thronged by ladies and gentlemen. At 20 minutes to 4 o'clock the train turned the curve, and the depot and other bells were tolled. In a few minutes the train arrived at the corner of Fourth-street, where it was halted. The following officers were in charge of the corpse:

Of Lieut.-Gen. JACKSON'S Staff:

Maj. S. Pendleton, Adjutant-General in charge; Dr. Hunter McGuire, Medical Director; Maj. W. J. Hawks, Lieuts. Morrison and Smith, Aids.

On part of the Army:

Major D. B. Bridgford, Capt. H. K. Douglas.

On part of Commonwealth of Virginia:

Dr. John Mayo, Aid to the Governor, Col. John C. Shields.

The coffin was covered with wreaths, placed upon it by the ladies of Ashland. With as little delay as possible, the body was removed under military escort to the Governor's Mansion, followed by, perhaps, the largest assemblage of persons ever collected within the Capitol-square.

The City Council held a special meeting yesterday forenoon, at which the following proceedings took place:

The President announced the melancholy tidings of the death of the lamented Lieut.-Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON—spoke briefly of the invaluable services rendered to the Confederacy by the departed hero, and the duty of the Council in view of the sad event which caused his death, to pass suitable resolutions of respect to his memory.

Gen. RANDOLPH said it was usual on similar occasions to appoint a Committee to draft suitable resolutions, and he would move that one be appointed to consist of three or five members, as might seem best.

The President adopting the suggestion for the larger number, appointed as said Committee, Messrs. RANDOLPH, HILL, SCOTT, HASKINS, and GLAZEBROOK. The Committee, after a brief retirement, returned, and, through their chairman, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Council of the City of Richmond, That, profoundly impressed with the great calamity sustained by the country in the death of Lieut.-Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON, and desirous of expressing their sense of his virtues and his services in the most emphatic manner, they think that justice to his memory requires them to refrain from an attempt at eulogy, which no language can adequately express. They leave, therefore, to others further removed from the times in which he lived, and when his public career shall have borne its full fruits, to portray character and conduct rarely equalled in the world's history.

Resolved, That they tender to his afflicted widow their most heartfelt condolence, and beg leave, as citizens of the Republic, to share in her grief for a loss alike irreparable to her and to the country.

On motion, the Council adjourned.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 13.

THE FUNERAL OF JACKSON.

The city was again, on yesterday, the scene of another tumultuous outburst of mourning, and the last offices of honor to the departed hero were performed with fitting magnificence. In no public ceremony, not even the grand display which attended the inauguration of the monument to WASHINGTON some years ago, has Richmond been rendered more memorable than upon this occasion, when every branch of the Confederate and State Governments, with an army of bronzed and hardy heroes, and the whole city pouring forth its living tribute, aged and young of both sexes, joined in the pageant and gave it all the imposing grandeur which sympathy, sorrow, love and admiration united, could bestow.

In accordance with arrangements made upon Monday, the procession was formed upon Capitol-square at 10 o'clock, stretching along Monument-avenue from the Governor's mansion, out upon Grace-street, and consisted of the following civil and military bodies:

Public guard, with armory band, followed by the
Nineteenth and Fifty-sixth Virginia infantry,
Major WREN'S battalion of cavalry,
and the Richmond Lafayette
artillery, all preceded
by a full band.
Hearse drawn by four white horses, appropriately caparisoned, the hearse draped and plumed, and the coffin wrapped and decorated with flowers.
Pall-bearers, consisting of the Staff of the lamented Hero, and several other officers of high rank, wearing the insignia of mourning.
Carriages, containing—first, His Excellency the President, and the family of the deceased, followed by personal friends and distinguished admirers; various chiefs of Departments, State and Confederate; civil, military and judicial; the Mayor of the city and members of the Council.

On either side, and in the rear, an immense throng of ladies and gentlemen, children, servants and soldiers, mingled ready to move along with the procession. The banners were draped with crape, and the swords of the military officials were draped at the hilt. The artillery bore the sad insignia; the arms of the infantry were reversed; the drums were muffled, and at the given hour a gun stationed beneath the monument boomed forth the signal for motion.

Gen. GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Chief Marshal of the ceremony, proceeded to the front, and the cavalcade moved slowly out upon Governor-street, through the Mansion-gate. The bells of the city commenced tolling, and soon a melancholy dirge swelled forth in moving tones from the leading corps of musicians. The procession passed down Governor to Main-street, turning up the latter, and proceeding as far as Second-street. The streets, were crowded with people; stores were closed. As the pageant moved along, and from many windows floated flags draped in mourning. The flags upon the public buildings remained as on Monday, at half-mast. The scene on Main-street was beyond adequate description, so impressive, so beautiful, so full of stirring associations, blending with the martial dirges of the bands, the gleam of musket, rifle and sabre drawn, the sheen of black cannon, thousands of throbbing hearts, and the soul of sorrow that mantled over all. From Second-street, through which the procession partly passed, it wheeled into Grace-street, down which it returned to Capitol-square, entering by Monument Gate. At different stages of the obsequies the cannon, which remained stationed at the foot of the monument, pealed out in tones of thunder, which heightened the effect of the tolling bells, the solemn music, and the grand display.

The hearse being drawn up in front of the Capitol, the coffin was removed to the Hall of the House of Representative's, where it was laid in state in front of the Speaker's seat. Thousands crowded into the building, many bearing splendid bouquets with which to adorn the coffin, and at night hundreds were turned away, after hours of fruitless efforts, without seeing the face of the beloved departed warrior. The remains will be sent to Lexington this morning. All the Courts in Richmond passed resolutions of respect to the memory of JACKSON, and adjourned to attend the ceremonies.

From the Richmond Whig, May 13.

OUR DEAD HERO.

Since the death of WASHINGTON, no similar event has so profoundly and sorrowfully impressed the people of Virginia as the death of JACKSON. The surprise and admiration with which his earlier feats in the war were regarded had long since ripened into cordial gratitude for his services, boundless confidence in his capacity, enthusiastic affection for his person, and sincere veneration for his character. They had come, too, to regard him as one of those men of destiny who have a mission to fulfill, and who bear a charmed life. The Providence on which he so firmly relied had seemed to shield him from harm, and there was a sort of superstitious faith that he would pass unscathed through all dangers, to the end. They were not, therefore, prepared for the cruel mischance that struck him down, and still less for the fatal result which has so speedily followed. There is not one loyal heart in all this Commonwealth—not one in all this Confederacy, that has not, or will not, sicken and sink with grief at his fall. Were it possible to restore him, we believe there are thousands who would give their own lives to ransom him from the captivity of death.

For all this love for him living and all this grief for him dead, there was reason enough; for in the great struggle which now engages hearts and hands, he was himself a power equal to many regiments of armed men. He had thrown into it the energies of a mighty spirit, the resources of a great intellect. What others did or attempted from impulses of ambition, patriotism, or sense of duty, he did from compulsion of conscience, and a reverential conviction of obligation to his Maker. He did it with all the strength of mind, soul and body. So actuated, he thought not of consequences to himself, of dangers to be encountered, or glory to be won—and so acting, he left nothing undone that was possible of accomplishment.

There is no need now to rehearse his deeds; they are fresh in the memories of all. But, memorable as those deeds are, and destined to become lessons for military students for long ages to come, it was not perhaps so much *what*, in his brief but crowded career, he accomplished, as the manner in which he did whatever most difficult feat lay before, and the ability he thus manifested for more arduous and momentous achievements, that explains the wonderful growth of his fame, and will give him a place in history amid the most renowned heroes and captains of all ages.

The old mother State that bore him is not sterile, the Confederacy for which he fought is fruitful of MEN, but it is not to be expected that this war will produce or this generation see one who in all respects will fill the great space he has left void. Others may have his genius to devise, others his energy to execute, others his purity of life, and others his stern and solemn self-consecration to the cause, but we may hope in vain to find all these united in one, and their potency so felt by his men as that, his will moving and his spirit animating all, they should become, as JACKSON'S men were, the very limbs of his body, moving and acting as he willed, almost without conscious volition of their own.

Still, let none suppose that because this great soldier will no more lead his invincible battalions against the merciless and murderous invaders of our country, we shall be unable to defend ourselves against the hosts who muster for our destruction. The same Providence that gave us JACKSON still rules the affairs of men, and though He has taken the mighty chieftain from us, He leaves us his illustrious example to follow and his grand spirit to fire every heart and nerve every arm. The men who for two years have felt the influence of such a presence, whose hearts burn with glowing memories of what he was, will never yield to mortal foe. JACKSON, though dead, will still fight in the men whom he so often led to victory.

PROPOSED STATUE TO JACKSON.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 14th, says that measures are already initiated to obtain a bronze statue of the late Gen. JACKSON, and place in on the plateau in front of the south portico of the Capitol. The remains of Gen JACKSON were conveyed to the Central cars yesterday, en route to his late home in Lexington. They were accompanied by several members of his Staff and personal friends."

THE LATE BATTLES.

From the Richmond Whig, May 12.

THE SPOILS.

From every side we hear that the spoils left by HOOKER'S army exceed those on any previous battle-field, not excepting the engagements around Richmond. Not only an immense number of small arms—variously estimated from 30,000 to 50,000—but an almost infinite quantity of overcoats, knapsacks, caps and blankets. An idea of the spoils may be gathered from the statement made to us by an artillery officer in regard to the men of his battery. He says that the country is so strewn with blankets, &c., that his men in marching from one field to another, since the late battles, have never cumbered themselves with anything, being satisfied that wherever they may camp for the night a plenty of blankets and overcoats will be found. Shall these things be gathered up, or thrown away, left to rot, or to be collected by negroes and citizens, who, after all the trouble of getting them together, are to be insulted for so doing? We trust most sincerely that Quartermaster MYERS will show a proper efficiency in this important matter.

THE WOUNDED.

The worst wounded come in last. Let our citizens remember this. At GUINNEY'S matters have not been as well managed as they ought to have been. There seems to have been no head there. We hear of a large train of wounded, crowded inside and out, remaining there the whole night in the rain, when the track was open all the way to Richmond. This is too bad.

CONDITION OF THE RAILROAD.

The *Sentinel* announces that trains are now running to Milford depot, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad. Milford is near the Mattapony River.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

The *Enquirer* and *Sentinel* both publish in detail extensive lists of killed and wounded. They show that the slaughter of their troops was far greater than ours. The following losses are stated:

Hays' Louisiana Brigade—Fifth Louisiana, 75; Sixth Louisiana, 182; Seventh Louisiana, 118; Eighth Louisiana, 170; Ninth Louisiana, 116. Total 663, or one-third of the total number in action.

NICHOLL'S Lousiana Brigade—First Louisiana, 50; Second Lousiana, 126; Tenth Lousiana, 86; Fifteenth Louisiana, 104; Fourteenth Louisiana, 81; General's staff, 1. Total—448.

Brig.-Gen. NICHOLLS Commanding—severely wounded, leg amputated.

POSEY'S Mississippi brigade lost 350; the Sixty-first Virginia, 41; Third Alabama, 225—making an aggregate loss of 8 killed, wounded and missing, in three brigades and two regiments, 1737.

In A. P. HILL'S division the following casualties occurred among General officers: Gen. A. P. HILL, wounded; Gen. THOMAS, killed; Brig.-Gens. MCGOWAN and HETH, wounded.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

The following is from Charleston, under date of May 12th:

The enemy is showing unusual activity. He has built large and formidable batteries on Folly Island, bearing upon the Southern extremity of Morris Island. Several Yankee regiments are also fortifying on Seabrook Island.

Five iron-clads and numerous transports are still in the North Edisto, and seventy transports remain at Port Royal.

The steamer *Britain*, with merchandise, has arrived through the blockade. She started from Nassau on Thursday, in company with the steamer *Norsman*, which has not yet been heard from. The steamer *Pet*, from Wilmington, had arrived at Nassau. The steamers *Calypso* and *Antonica* were also there, about to sail.

AFFAIRS AT WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, May 13.

The steamers *Basha* and *Pet* arrived this morning from Nassau.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

TULLAHOMA, Tuesday, May 12.

Gen. BRAGG reviewed the Northern Alabama troops yesterday. He addressed them briefly in highly complimentary term. He gave a spirited and encouraging account of the situation in front, and expressed the ardent hope that they may meet an attack of the enemy. He leaves to-day to inspect the front. All quiet.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

The *Enquirer* has a savage article on Gen. BURNSIDE, for his order against spies and traitors at home, and condoles with VALLANDIGHAM in his "persecution."

THE KILLING OF GEN. VAN DORN.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* says: "As yet we have received no particulars of the killing of Gen. VAN DORN, nor of the causes which led to it, other than from street rumors, which, if correct, would seem that the killing was justifiable. Dr. PETERS, who killed him, was formerly State Senator from Hardeman County, in this State, and is a gentleman of wealth, position and influence, whose family connections rank with the first in Tennessee. He is reported to have approached Gen. VAN DORN in the street, and, presenting a pistol, shot him in the head."

THE NEW REBEL TAX LAW.

The heavy taxes in Dixie are telling on the business men. Witness the following advertisement from the *Whig*:

DISSOLUTION.—In consequence of the *very heavy taxes*, we have deemed it best to close our business

The copartnership of P. M. TABB & SON has, therefore, been dissolved by mutual consent, either party being authorized to use the name of the concern in settlement.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Tribute to the Retiring Troops.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

The following handsome tribute to the retiring troops is promulgated to-day:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR FALMOUTH, May 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 50.—The Major-General commanding desires to express to the troops leaving this army, by reason of the expiration of their term of service, his appreciation of their efforts and devotion. The record of their deeds, while it will prove a proud recollection in future days, will live in history, and in the memory of their comrades, who still continue to serve the country and its cause in the honorable and glorious profession of arms.

The Major-General Commanding directs that copies of this order be furnished to each regiment that has left or is about to leave the army, and he desires that the same be promulgated to the troops, with his best wishes for their welfare. May the same spirit which prompted them to respond to the call of duty and honor remain forever in their hearts, and be transmitted a proud legacy to their descendants.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Recent Sensation Rumors Regarding the Army—Mendacious Statements—A Review of Some of the Recent Movements, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, May 14, 1863.

If the Northern public has fed upon the sensation rumors regarding this army for the past week, it must now be suffering from a severe fit of indigestion. Never was there a more deliberately false coinage of statements put forth, without the slightest shadow of foundation, than issued from the Philadelphia newspaper offices on Saturday night last, and were followed up on Sunday and Monday by correspondence from Washington, *giving in detail* movements never contemplated for one moment by this army. The most criminal of all these mendacious statements is the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*, from Washington, Sunday, May 10, and reproduced in the New-York papers of the 12th. The correspondence is almost entirely deliberate falsehood from beginning to end, and the writer was either most egregiously humbugged, or else sought to deceive the public by a series of unmitigated sensation.

Of the same character are the so-called "official dispatches" from Gen. HOOKER, which were reproduced in the New-York evening papers of the 11th, and were said to have been brought to Washington on Saturday by the steamer *John A. Warner*. They were coined out of whole cloth, and had no more foundation than any of the others.

These things not only basely deceive the public, and produce a despondent feeling when the reaction comes, but they seriously injure the army and produce bad blood and hard feeling among men and officers, for they can see no possible excuse for the utterance of such falsehoods. It is high time that the Government put the set of charlatans and sensationmongers in Washington and Philadelphia under the same rigid rule to which honesty, and truth and legitimate enterprise have always been subjected.

In consequence of the carelessness of the messenger to whom it was intrusted, an important letter from your correspondent, giving the details of the rapid movement of our column on the right from Kelly's Ford to Chancellorsville, was delayed so long that its entire publication became inappropriate. This letter, however, contained several important facts which have not yet become fully known, and which should be fully stated now, as they emphatically refute several malignant Copperhead lies already in circulation, and likewise that Gens. SLOCUM, HOWARD, MEADE and WARREN, who conducted the rapid movement, should receive full credit for their energy and enterprise.

Gens. SLOCUM and HOWARD, with two corps, marched from Aquia Creek and Stafford Court-house on Monday morning: on Thursday following, at noon, their troops were at Chancellorsville, having in an average time of *three and a half days marched an average distance of sixty-one miles*. Gen. MEADE'S corps left camp at Stoneman's Station, at 1 P. M. of Monday, April 27, and marched *via* Kelley's and Ely's Fords to Chancellorsville, arriving there at 10 A. M. of Thursday, May 30, having marched in an average time of *less than three days, an average distance of forty-eight miles*. This includes all the halts, stoppages and rests on the march, as well as the fact that each of these corps laid in the vicinity of Kelley's Ford, an average of eight to twelve hours, while the bridge was being built, and while their predecessors were crossing. So that the real marching time, exclusive of all long halts or stoppages, does not exceed *two and a half days*. And in this march two of the largest rivers in Virginia were crossed, and during fully half of the time rain fell unceasingly.

Such marching has not yet been known in this war, and seldom in any other. The fording of the Rapidan by Gens. SLOCUM and HOWARD at Germanna, and Gen. MEADE at Ely's Ford, is among the most brilliant achievements of the war, and even though subsequent events cannot be considered without a feeling of disappointment, yet these facts deserve to be known for the honor of those who deserve honor. The concentration of the two columns at Chancellorsville took place *within two hours* of the time anticipated by Gen. HOOKER.

Gen. MEADE, be it known, swung his whole corps across the Rapidan, by the ford, pack mule trains, artillery and all, the water being waist deep. The column was led by the Forty-fourth New-York, who volunteered to test the ford.

Gen. SLOCUM made a rapid movement upon Germanna Ford, and captured nearly the entire force of bridge builders there, a detachment of ANDERSON'S rebel division, who were engaged in rebuilding the long and fine bridge over the Rapidan at that point. This bridge being thus under military construction was very strong evidence of the intention of the enemy to commence some sort of offensive operations.

The Germanna Mills Ford is one of the worst on the Rapidan—deep, rapid current, and rough, rocky bottom. But Gen. SLOCUM at once pushed forward WILLIAMS' division, which forded the stream, while Gen. KANE, with the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York, who volunteered for the service, gallantly constructed a foot bridge at the base of the piers, in the remarkably short space of three hours, by which all of the rest of the troops, including HOWARD'S corps and all the saddle horses and pack mules, were safely passed over the river dry shod.

It is too late to dwell upon the remarkable beauty and grandeur of this scene, which was brilliantly illuminated that night by large fires upon the piers and abutments of the bridge, and upon the banks of the river.

These facts, which are now history, emphatically refute the malicious lie, of later date, that the Army of the Potomac "marched six miles in thirty-six hours."

The intense interest with which the public regards everything pertaining to this army and its recent conflicts, justifies me in setting forth as distinctly and plainly as possible, all the facts of this nature of which I am cognizant. There are others of an equally important nature which deserve and will receive similar attention.

L. L. CROUNSE.

The Last of our Wounded Brought Over the River—The Severe Losses of the Rebels—State of Feeling between the two Armies.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, May 14, 1863.

Lieuts. WOOD, ROACH and WEART, of the Ambulance corps, who have been engaged on the opposite side of the river in securing the wounded of the Sixth corps, returned yesterday, having seen the last man over. They have been treated very kindly by the rebel authorities, and every assistance has been rendered them in getting the wounded to this side of the river.

A general depression exists among the rebels consequent upon the death of Stonewall JACKSON. The Richmond *Examiner* says, that his presence was equal to fifty thousand men to an army. "He was the main spoke in our wheel, the second WASHINGTON," remarked the Major of the Ninth Alabama, yesterday. The severe losses incurred in the late series of engagements have caused the rebels to be anything but jubilant over their partial success. The loss of eighteen thousand men falls much heavier, in a military point view, upon them than upon us. The sweeping conscription acts have carried all the available war material into the ranks, and every man now counts as he has not before.

The body of Lieut. ROSSITER, (nephew of Judge GOULD,) of the Thirty-third New-York, was secured, brought over, embalmed, and has been forwarded to Washington. His sword, vest and hat had been removed, but $185 of Treasury notes in his pocket remained untouched.

The rebels are remarkably well clothed this Spring. A Captain, a nephew of Gen. BARKSDALE'S, stated that a cargo of sixty thousand military suits arrived at a Southern port a few days since, and were all consigned to the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. LEE is now in Fredericksburgh, where he has taken up his abode for the present. Gen. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, one of the original fire-eaters, has command of the place.

Drs. JANES and CHANDLER, of the Vermont brigade, who crossed the river on Friday last to attend to the wants of our wounded, and were detained by the rebels to administer to their own wounded, were allowed to return to this side yesterday. On learning that the Chaplain of the Twentieth New-York Volunteers was a surgeon also, they refused to parole him, but compelled him to remain, availing themselves of his professional services. Rebel surgeons, officers and privates alike, speak in grateful terms of the care bestowed by us upon their wounded falling into our hands.

The bitter animosity which existed between the respective armies at the commencement of the war, has to a great extent disappeared. Said one of the guards to the ambulance Lieutenants, as they were crossing the river for the last time, "It seems now as if I could nohow raise my gun to shoot you any more." The drivers were permitted to bring back all the medical stores which the surgeons did not use.

The Twenty-fifth New-York, Col. JOHNSON, (KERRIGAN'S old regiment,) is now under arrest for refusing to do further duty.

D. W. JUDD.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

The thirteenth section of the Conscription law today received an interpretation, and substantially a warlike adjudication. On the representation of influential citizens of Illinois, that the acceptance of $300 from drafted men, in lieu of service, throughout the West would degenerate the enrollment measure and defeat the intent to raise an army, Secretary STANTON is understood to have decided that the section was permissive, and not madatory; that it is optional with him to receive the money or reject it; that he is not a National treasurer; that he gives no bond for the safe-keeping of money; has no financial officers under him; has no means of enforcing security for the immense sums his subordinates would receive on this commutation of military service, and has no time to go into the business of hunting up substitutes. Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department, is understood to concur in these views. The President is also understood to concur in their lawfulness and policy. The clause of the act selling exemptions at $300, therefore, will practically be ignored. Conscripts will either be left to hunt up our substitutes at their own price, or the plan will be adopted of calling for an equal number of volunteers at the time the draft is ordered, to be accepted only as substitutes for drafted men, and receive a Government bounty of $100, and the conscript's price of exemption besides. Any way, the Enrollment law will not be a revenue measure, but a war measure.

A DESERTER.

J. B. GILFEATHER deserted from the Third Alabama, and came into our lines night before last. He belonged to RHODES' brigade. He is a native of Frankfort, Penn., where his parents now reside. He says the rebel troops are mostly back in their old encampments. His regiment has but 150 men for duty. It lost 225 in the late action. The rebel officers' estimate of their loss is 25,000. The death of JACKSON had a great effect on the troops. Provisions are scarce. The ration is one pound two ounces of flour and a quarter pound of bacon per day. The divisions of Gens. HOOD and PICKETT have arrived from the Blackwater since the battle. A rumor prevailed in the enemy's camp, several days ago, that we were crossing at Raccoon Ford, and the troops were under marching orders. The enemy has now a large force in that direction.

A REBEL BANKER ARRESTED.

WM. T. SMITHSON, a rebel banker here, was gobbled to-day by the detectives, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison, for dealing in Confederate money, &c.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15.

CONSUL AT KINGSTON.

Judge F. H. RUGGLES, of New-York, has been appointed Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

PROVOST-MARSHAL.

Provost-Marshal General FRY has issued a notice that Provost-Marshals and members of the Board of Enrollment will be considered as declining their appointments unless they immediately notify him of their acceptance and readiness to enter at once upon their duties, the acceptance to be forwarded by telegraph whenever practicable.

A CAPTURE.

The United States steamer *Chocura* reports the seizure, on the 4th inst., of the sloop *Express*, from Nassau, N. P., bound to Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of salt. She had no flag, clearance, register, manifest or sea letters. She was owned in South Carolina.

FROM THE ARMY.

The only information from the Army of the Potomac is that all is quiet, and that Gen. HOOKER has returned from his visit to Washington.

A VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation from the Philadelphia Union League had an interview with the President to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Official Advices from Gen. Grant to the 8th.

HIS POSITION SATISFACTORY.

PORT HUDSON NEARLY EVACUATED.

Heavy Reinforcements Going Forward for Gen. Grant.

Our Cavalry Operating on the Railroad Below Jackson.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15.

The *Star* says a dispatch was this forenoon received here from Gen. GRANT, dated the 8th inst., which shows that the Cairo dispatch, of the 13th, and the Jackson, Miss., (rebel,) dispatch of the 6th, were positively untrue, the former having represented that he had beaten BOWEN'S rebel army on the 6th inst., and the latter that BOWEN'S army had repulsed him on the 4th. In the dispatch of the 8th inst. he expresses satisfaction with the appearance of matters in the vicinity, and states that Port Hudson is undoubtedly evacuated, except by a small garrison and their heavy artillery.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 14.

Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS arrived at Memphis on the 12th.

He had organized ten regiments of negroes, and expected to organize ten more.

Our troops, all the way from Memphis to Young's Point, are moving to reinforce Gen. GRANT.

Judge KELLOGG, who left Gen. GRANT'S headquarters on Thursday last, says the report of a fight at Clinton, Miss., is untrue. Gen. GRANT will endeavor to cut the railroad between Vicksburgh and Jackson, and a battle is expected in the vicinity of Big Black River bridge.

The Jackson *Appeal* says Gen. BOWEN'S loss at Bayon Pierre was about 1,000. The rebel killed and wounded were left on the field. Gen. TRAOY, Lieut.-Col. PETTIS and Maj. TUCKERMAN were killed, and Col. GARNET and Maj. HURLEY severely wounded.

The Vicksburgh correspondent of the *Appeal* takes a gloomy view of matters. He says Gen. GRANT'S movement deceived both our people and military men.

Gen. BRAGG was at Atlanta, Ga., on the 2d inst.

A dispatch from Richmond says railroad connection has been reëstablished between Richmond and Fredericksburgh.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, May 11.

One thousand of GRANT'S cavalry entered and burned Crystal Springs, on the New-Orleans Railroad, to-day at 12 o'clock.

SECOND DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Monday, May 11.

The enemy are fortifying at Rocky Springs and Western Springs. Gen. OSTERHAUS is at Cayuga, with a hundred and fifty cavalry and six or seven regiments of infantry. The enemy are reinforcing at Willow Springs and Rocky Springs, from the river.

GRANT will probably advance east, and not direct to Vicksburgh.

VICKSBURGH, Monday, May 11.

Nothing of importance has transpired to-day. A barge laden with coal ran past the batteries last night. The enemy's fleet above the city is increasing.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Recent Fight on the Cumberland—The Rebels Commanded by Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 15.

Col. JACOB, in Sunday's fight with the rebels CLARKE and CHENAULT, at Horseshoe Bottom Narrows, on the Cumberland, lost 42 men, including 3 officers. Capt. CHENAULT, and several other rebel officers, and 98 of their men were killed, and 3 taken prisoners.

Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN was in command with nine regiments, aggregating 4,000 men, which are still on the south side of the Cumberland, only small squads having crossed at different points.

Col. GRAHAM, at Glasgow, killed several rebels and drove 200 to the south side of the Cumberland on Wednesday.

There is no considerable force of rebels on the north side of that river. MORGAN'S proposed raid into Kentucky has been defeated by the forces of Cols. BOYLE and HOLMAN, and the Twentieth Michigan regiment, under Col. JACOB, at the Narrows.

A Deserter Shot--The Cumberland River Falling.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, May 15.

Private JULIUS MILEK, of the Tenth Michigan infantry, was shot, at noon to-day, for desertion.

The river is falling. There is five feet of water on the shoals.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Flag-of-Truce Boats—The Third New-York Volunteers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 14.

Several flag-of-truce boats are due from City Point. None had arrived up to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Third New-York Volunteers, Col. ALFORD, still continues its organization, although the terms of enlistment of more than half its members have expired. It still has more than 700 men on duty, and its officers deserve great credit for their energy in reorganizing and recruiting the regiment from its old members.

All quite at Suffolk.

Military Executions.

SANDUSKY, O., Friday, May 15.

Two prisoners, T. P. MCGRAW and WILLIAM CORBIN, sentenced to suffer death by a Court-martial at Cincinnati, were executed on Johnson's Island near Sandusky, at 1:10, this afternoon. They were both killed at the first fire, and died without a struggle. Their bodies were delivered to their friends from Kentucky by order of Gen. BURNSIDE.

Five prisoners who have been sentenced to death, and are ordered to be executed on the 29th inst., arrived here this evening.

Accident to Gen. McNeill.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Friday, May 15.

Gen. MCNEILL was wounded in the hip this morning, by the accidental discharge of the pistol of one of his Aids. His wound is not serious, but it will prevent his taking the field for several weeks.

A REVIEW OF THE CHARLESTON STRUGGLE.

The Iron-Clads as Viewed from the Army—Important Letter.

The following letter is from an officer now holding an important position in the Department of the South. It was written to a friend at Washington, who holds a place high in the President's confidence, and has been communicated to us as an interesting view of the iron-clad question from the stand-point of a disinterested critic. The letter, we may add, was not written for publication; though its importance fully justifies its being presented to our readers:

HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 25, 1863.

MY DEAR ——: Our friend, Col. ——, showed me one paragraph of your letter to him, in which you referred, apparently with surprise, to the fact that the attack on Charleston by the iron-clads should have been discontinued "when so few casualties had occurred." This is so obvious a reflection on the first hasty view of the affair, and yet so radically unjust when we look calmly at the facts, that, in Col. ——'s absence, (he has gone to St. Augustine and Fernandina,) I will venture to occupy your time a few moments on the subject.

In ordinary warfare, the amount of casualties will give a fair idea of the strength of the resistance, and the power and persistency of the attack. With wooden vessels your remark—and I know it to be an all but universal one—would apply with truth; and it is because we have all become so accustomed to measure battles on land or sea by the amount of blood spilled, that we are apt to err in judging an utterly uncommon and unprecedented battle by the ordinary or common standard. Let me now submit some points:

First—It is to be borne in mind that this (so far as the navy was concerned) was purely an experiment as to the possibility of taking a city by machinery. The Monitors might be called blood-saving machines, with this penalty attached to them, that whenever the loss of life should begin, it would involve the inevitable destruction of every man on board. The number of men in the whole iron-clad squadron was less than a regiment; and these few hundred men, rushing against forty or fifty thousand, were to have no other part in the fight than to supply the necessary power for working the machines. If Charleston were to fall, it was by machinery; and the moment the experiment was tested to the point of proving that the machines were inadequate to their work, it was wisdom to withdraw them, and would have been dangerous foolhardiness to have held them longer exposed.

Second—The experiment was fully prosecuted up to this point with a magnificence of gallantry before which, as a spectator, I bowed in reverence. The machines were untried, and the conflict was the first practical test we have ever had of the power of the new kinds of ordnance and ordnance material employed against them. I refer to the Blakely and Whitworth English guns, firing steel bolts and steel-pointed shot. The warfare was almost as new to the Admiral and his Captains as it would have been to you or myself—new kinds of projectiles raining on him from above; vast torpedoes known to be underneath his keels, and with every channel of entrance blocked with triple rows of torpedo-armed obstructions.

Third—After less than an hour's conflict, five out of the eight Monitors were disabled—the *Keokuk* sinking. Behind the forts, calmly waiting their opportunity, lay three of the enemy's iron-clads in plain view; vessels not able in fair fight to live an hour before one of our Monitors, but held in readiness to cruise out and capture any Monitor disabled by the artillery practice of the forts and batteries. This should not be lost sight of.

Fourth—With two or three of our vessels of this kind disabled, captured, repaired, and in the enemy's service, what force would it require to maintain the blockade of Charleston? Wooden vessels—our gunboats and steam-sloops—would be useless; and our iron vessels could not live outside of Charleston Bar in rough weather. Nor even if they could, unless we had enough of them to cross fire over every inch of the mouth of the harbor permanently, could a blockade be maintained against the fast clipper steamers built as blockade runners in English shipyards? In a word, the enemy with a single Monitor of ours could drive every wooden boat from the blockade, and would practically "have raised the blockade."

Fifth—Could we afford to have Charleston a free port—the greatest free port in the world when viewed as the only outlet and inlet for the commerce of eight millions of people, with arms and all other requisites pouring into it unmolested, and cotton pouring out? Would not such an event, of necessity—I mean a moral and political necessity—have compelled France, and perhaps other wavering foreign Powers, to acknowledge the Confederacy? Are we in a position to hazard these consequences lightly?

Sixth—Bear in mind that the weakness of the Monitor turrets was increasing in geometrical ratio under the force of each concussion. Each bolt started, each plate cracked, each stanchion bent by the first ball, left weaker protection against the second; and the second transmitted this deterioration increased by its own impact to the third. Thus onward, the element of the calculation being that 300 guns, worked with every advantage of space and fixity, were arrayed against 32 guns cramped up in delicate machines, and requiring to be fired just at the exact right moment of rotation.

Seventh—Fort Sumter itself, we should not forget, was but the fire-focus of two long, converging lines of forts and batteries; and, while, for aggressive purposes, and from its position, its armament was more to be dreaded than that of any other work—the fort itself, being built of masonry fully exposed to fire, was the most pregnable point in the harbor; nor would its fall have terminated the contest, nor given any further ease to the iron-clads than the withdrawal of so many guns from against them. Their work would still be before them in silencing the other forts and batteries, and removing the triple line of powerful and cunningly-devised obstructions.

The foregoing are only a few of the most prominent suggestions to be used in forming a right estimate of the struggle. Busy and overworked as I am, I could not rest until my very utmost was done to let you see this affair from the standpoint of a deeply interested spectator, who had given some thought and observation to the problem, and who certainly has no other interest in this matter than to see that no injustice is done to brave, true patriots whom he honors—honors with his whole heart and soul.

How I should have felt if in the *Weehawken* (which I did the van) I do not know; but suppose that pride and the busy sense of duty and responsibility would have held me firm to my work; but only a spectator, with no cares to distract my attention, I am not ashamed to say that I trembled like a leaf for the gallant souls on board the *Weehawken*, when she first entered into the hell-made-visible fronting and around Fort Sumter.

Earnestly begging you to reflect on the points in this letter, and to use them in any quarter where you think they can do good, or help in the slightest degree to remove misconceptions, I will only further tax my injured eyesight sufficiently to assure you that, with many pleasant memories of the kindness you have heretofore shown me, I am your very sincere friend and servant,

* * *

Printing Paper from Europe.

From the Sunday Atlas.

The Daily TIMES is now printed on very fine white paper, manufactured in Belgium, and purchased in that country at seven and a half cents per pound. After paying the duty of twenty per cent., freight, insurance, commissions, and the present high rate of exchange, this paper was laid at the door of the TIMES Office in this City at a less cost than sixteen cents a pound. The TIMES people gave the order for this paper when our paper-makers were demanding twenty-four cents a pound for an article of no better quality.

From the Troy Whig.

The NEW-YORK TIMES paper is now manufactured in Belgium, and bought there for seven and a half cents per pound. At the time the order was made, inferior paper was selling here for 22@24 cents. The paper imported by the TIMES, paid $4,500 duties, yet the paper is cheap. Future combination of papers will add to large importations from abroad.

From the Boston Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is printed upon the paper which its proprietors imported from Belgium. It is of excellent quality, and cost there but 7 and 7½ cents per pound. The duties and exchange bring the price up to 15 cents, which is less than the present price of the same quality of paper here.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Ladies' National League.

The ladies desiring to perfect a National League held a meeting at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church yesterday afternoon to complete their organization. Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY presided, and there was a large audience present. Both Miss ANTHONY and Mrs. STANTON took occasion to state fully and frankly that while they could not pledge themselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government, and were loyal only to "freedom and humanity," they did not wish to stand in the way if a larger and more effective League could be formed without them.

Mrs. LOVELAND was anxious to see a Union formed that would strengthen the hands of the Government, and indorse its various measures—especially the Conscription act.

Miss WILLARD thought they might promise to sustain the Government now, and if any event occurred that rendered that duty unpleasant they could change their constitution. Even the Constitution of our country could be changed.

Mrs. STANTON—And improved.

Mrs. WELD—I hope so.

Miss WILLARD further said she thought that Mr. LINCOLN was the Moses to lead us out of Egypt.

A lady suggested that they did not propose to pledge themselves to loyalty a hundred years hence. They only acted for the present.

Mrs. MCGINNELLY disapproved of the President's course in keeping in office men like Gen. BANKS, who had acted, she said, in the interest of Slavery.

Mrs. MADISON remarked that there could be no loyalty outside of humanity, and that in their proposition to be loyal, they could not but mean Anti-Slavery.

Mrs. WHITE asked whether they could be loyal to a Government which they proposed to distrust at the outset?

The pledge was adopted, as follows:

PLEDGE.

We, the loyal women of ——, do hereby pledge ourselves loyal to justice and humanity, and to the Government, in so far as it makes the war for freedom.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the local women's Loyal Leagues already formed, and earnestly recommend their organization throughout the country, and that we urge the women everywhere to take the highest ground of loyalty to our country—right—*not* wrong.

The following resolution was proposed:

Resolved, That we hail the Conscription act as necessary for the salvation of the country, and cheerfully resign to it our husbands, lovers, brothers and sons.

At the suggestion of Mrs. STANTON, the word "just" was stricken out before Conscription act.

Mrs. SPENCE wanted to know whether they meant to encourage their husbands, lovers and friends to go or pay the $300?

Mrs. STANTON said we will urge them to go into it as a position of glory.

There was some further discussion as to whether the Conscription act was consistent with freedom, or as to whether Copperheads would fight. To the latter inquiry Mrs. LOVELAND replied in the affirmative—saying that men who could so brave the contumely of the community would be sure to fight well. [Applause.]

After a long and interesting appeal to the army, prepared by Mrs. WELD, had been read, and, at the suggestion of Mrs. LOVELAND, amended so as to recognize the services of the navy, another discussion arose as to the objects of the Society, which were finally defined in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, Teat the objects of this Society shall be to educate the nation into the true idea of a Christian Republic.

The meeting then formally signed the pledge, subscribed money, elected Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, President, and Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Secretary, and transacted other routine business.

American Bible Society.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Bible Society took place at Irving Hall on Thursday morning. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH occupied the Chair; and among those on the platform were Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, Bishops McIlvaine and Janes, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Dr. Dewitt, Rev. Dr. Skinner, Wm. E. Dodge, and others of note. Rev. Dr. SKINNER opened the proceedings with prayer; after which the annual reports were read by HENRY FISHER, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, and Rev. Dr. HOLLBROOK. The following is the

ABSTRACT OF REPORT.

During the year, the late Senior Secretary, Rev. Dr. BRIGHAM, has been removed by death. Two Vice-Presidents have also died—Hon. EDWARD A. NEWTON and Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH has been Elected President of this Society.

Rev. Dr. WM. J. R. TAYLOR has been elected one of the Corresponding Secretaries

Six new auxiliaries have been recognized.

The receipts of the year from all sources were $422,568, of which $265 611 21 were from sale of books.

Fifty-seven Life Directors were made during the year, and 1,341 life members.

Books printed at the Bible House, 1,198,881; books issued, 1,265,117, making an aggregate since the formation of the Society of 17,353,7..

Of the Bible Society Record, 424,900 have been issued, being 35,241 monthly.

The donations the past year, in books and money, amount to $13..583 98.

NEW BOOKS.—Minion Bible, without references: Pearl Bible, without references; Minion Bible, without accessories of any kind, for the Jews; the Gospel by Luke, in Benga. Plates are in preparation for a Spanish Bible, a French Pocket Testament, a Syriac Pocket Testament, and a Pearl Pocket Testament, English; also, a letter-press edition of the Book of Genesis in Benga.

AGENTS.—Twenty-four Agents are employed at home and three abroad, besides colporteurs and distributers, in Italy, Germany, Bulgaria, Egypt, Brazil, &c., &c.

GRANTS OF MONEY have been made for printing and circulating the Holy Scriptures in Spanish America, Italy, Turkey, China, Germany, India, Africa, &c., to the amount of $3,..., and $14,..50 more are appropriated, but not yet paid.

A very large proportion of the issues of the year have been distributed in the army and navy, among prisoners of war, refugees, people of color, and in the Southern and Border States.

The following resolutions were in turn adopted:

Resolved, That the report, an abstract of which has been read, be published under the direction of the Managers.

Resolved, That every year's fresh experience of the efficacy of the Bible furnishes new proof that it is the Word of God, and is an incentive to increased zeal in the dissemination of its blessed pages.

Resolved, That the ever-reiterated attempt of the skeptic to invalidate the authority of the Christian Scriptures, if successful, would remand the human race to ignorance, vice and barbarism; and that, therefore, it is the duty of every friend of religion and human civilization, both to maintain their authority and promote their circulation.

Resolved, That our good old English Bible, unrivaled as a translation of God's Word, speaking so strongly to the heart of the English speaking peoples, destined to share and mould the aggressive movement of the race, should be cherished as a rich inheritance from our forefathers, and transmitted unimpaired to posterity.

Resolved, That Christianity is the ultimate religion for men; and that Christ's promise to abide with his Church, is the pledge of its final triumph.

The speakers who sustained these resolutions in eloquent remarks were:—GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., Philadelphia; Rt. Rev. MANTON C. EASTBURN, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. GULICK, Micronesia; Rev. Dr. SHEDD, New-York City; Rev. Dr. EDDY, Chicago, Rev. Dr. ELLS, Brooklyn.

At the business meeting, previous to the public exercises, the following managers were reelected: George D. Phelps, James L. Phelps, M. D., Chas. Tracy, G. P. Disosway, James Suydam, A. Robertson Walsh, Alfred Edwards, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Jonathan Sturges. An interesting address was delivered by Rev. Mr. SAUL, of the Southwestern Bible Society, which institution was represented to be in a flourishing condition.

Abstract of the Report of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

The American and Foreign Christian Union has Missions in the United States, South America, Mexico, Sweden, Belgium, France, Italy and Greece. The missions in the United States are among the French, German, Italians and Irish Catholics, and confined principally to the great cities. In South America there are three Mission Stations, and the missionaries have been doing a good work. In Mexico, there is a Station at Matamoras. In Peru and Brazil they hope during the year to supply the places of those missionaries who have left. In Belgium, they aid a native Home Missionary Society in supporting fifty laborers, with forty-five churches, and 15,000 attendants, where, in 1835, hardly a Protestant could be found. In France, as in Belgium, the funds go into the treasuries of native Missionary Societies. They aid three, "The Central Protestant Society of Paris," "The Evangelical Society of France" and "The Evangelical Church of Lyons," which is also a Missionary Society. These employ in France about 170 laborers. In Sweden they have one Missionary, Rev. Mr. ROSENIUS. In Italy Rev. E. E. HALL is the Missionary agent at Florence, directing their work, and employing, for the whole or a part of the year, twenty laborers,—double the number of the previous year. During the season of Lent he hired a large room, and secured the services of GAVAZZI, who preached for the forty days in succession to crowds of people. In Greece they have commenced a mission in Athens. The missionary, Rev. GEORGE CONSTANTINE, is a native Greek, educated in this country, and enters upon his labors with good prospects. In the same city they have aided Dr. KALOPOTHAKES, also a native Greek educated in this country, and for the last four years publishing a paper in Athens called *The Star of the East*. There are also two American chapels, one at Paris and one at Florence—the first under the care of Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, the last under Rev. Mr. HALL. Since the last Anniversary they have sent out three missionaries: one to Belgium, Rev. Mr. BRANDT, a native of Holland, educated in this country, and connected with the Reformed Dutch Church. One to Italy, Rev. Mr. MOOREHEAD, connected with the United Presbyterian Church. He is so far advanced in the Italian language that he expects soon to go to Sienna to make trial of his gifts. 3d. Rev. GEO. CONSTANTINE and Mrs. CONSTANTINE, to Athens, Greece.

Methodist Lay Convention.

The Methodist Episcopal Convention met again Thursday morning. Rev Mr. COX, of St. Louis, conducted the religious services. A letter was read from Gov. EVANS, of Colorado Territory, expressing a desire for the success of the movement.

Dr. CURRAN, of Jeffersonville, Ind., said he would not occupy the Convention with any arguments in favor of lay representation. He could only inform them of the favor with which this movement was entertained in the neighborhood from which he came. The Methodist people throughout the West and Northwest were warmly in favor of the lay representation movement.

Mr. S. L. MCCOMBER said that the state of the country was such as to justify them in giving some expression of their loyalty to the Government. [Applause.] He referred to what had been done on that subject by the Ministry in the various conferences. He moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to prepare a resolution expressive of the loyalty and attachment of the Convention to the United States Government.

The motion was carried.

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD also spoke in favor of the reform sought for.

A series of resolutions, indicating the propriety of lay representation, was then read.

Judge BOND, of Baltimore, next addressed the Convention in eloquent language, urging the reform of lay representation, on the ground that it was demanded by the interests of the Church. The interests of the ministry demanded it also, and he trusted that the brethren would see no difficulty in the way of asking that the representation sought should be equal.

Addresses in reference to the propriety of using the word "equal," instead of suitable, in the resolutions were made by C. C. LEIGH, Prof. ALLEN, of Girard College, Philadelphia, Mr. BOND, Mr. CUMMINGS, and others.

Rev. LEOPARD BACON, D. D., of the Congregational Church, New-Haven, was announced as being present, and the Convention rose to receive him.

Mr. WELCH, of Newark, said he was in favor of asking the General Conference for what they meant, nothing more, nothing less. They wanted equal representation, and nothing less would be suitable. He was opposed to all measures of expediency. Expediency was dangerous. It looked as if something was behind it—something wrong.

An amendment in favor of omitting the word "equal" in the first resolution was lost; and the resolution as reported, was adopted.

The second and third resolutions were also adopted.

The resolutions were finally adopted as a whole, with the single verbal amendment in the preamble of omitting the words "who are."

An invitation from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections to visit the public institutions, was accepted.

A resolution, defining equal representation to mean one lay delegate for every ministerial delegate to the Conferences, was moved by Mr. S. L. MACOMBER, and referred to the Committee on Resolution.

Meeting in Behalf of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

The above meeting took place yesterday, at 10 A. M., at Irving Hall, and was presided over by WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq. The exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. ASA SMITH, which was followed by singing, in which the congregation joined. The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He referred to the high rate of exchange on foreign countries, consequent upon the war, and considered that it should not influence the Board to fail to remit the usual sums to the Missionaries abroad. The early operations of the Society were briefly dwelt upon, and in that connection the speaker feelingly alluded to the conversion of the veteran WINSLOW, who is now laboring as a Missionary in India. The finances of the Society were in a prosperous condition, and evidences were daily accumulating of the millions of souls constantly benefited through the exertions of the Mission.

The next speaker was Rev. DANIEL BLISS, of the Syrian Mission. He said that when the missionaries first commenced their labors in that country they were obliged to fall on their hands and knees in order to get an audience with the rulers, but now churches are erected and schools established in all the important villages of the land.

Rev. L. H. GULICK, of the Micronesian Mission, spoke of the discovery of the islands, over which his field of labor stretches, and the nature and peculiar customs of the people that inhabit them. The natives travel long distances—sometimes 400 miles—for the sake of viewing the white faces of the missionaries and the missionaries' wives. As the result of his mission, he would state that during ten years' labor on two islands and five years' labor on two other islands more natives had been converted than was converted in the first ten years of the mission on the Sandwich Islands—which latter mission was considered one of the most prosperous of the Society.

Rev. GEO. W. COAN, of the Nestorian Mission, also spoke with reference to the good work accomplished in his department by means of the mission. He was followed by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn. The doxology was then sung and the benediction pronounced.

Anniversary of the American Temperance Union.

The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of this Society was held in the Church of the Puritans on Thursday evening, and was largely attended. Hon. W. A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Connecticut, presided and addressed the meeting. The annual report was read by Dr. MANSE, Corresponding Secretary, and contained full details of the doings of the Society for the year, of which the following is a summary:

The Committee have continued their usual periodicals, but have been deeply engaged in supplying the army and navy with temperance tracts, specially prepared. Six hundred Sabbath Schools have, since August, contributed $2 50 each, to supply a regiment of their own choice with a thousand. Some have supplied two and even four. The whole sum contributed by the schools has been $1,616 97. Other regiments and numerous hospitals have been furnished from donations from churches, individuals, and temperance societies. The whole number of tracts sent out since the war commenced has been 993,760. The Secretary has addressed numerous churches, and Mr. GEORGE E. SICKELS, General Agent, has been efficient in addressing Sabbath Schools, in procuring private donations, and advancing the general interests of the cause. He has recently visited, by the request of the Committee, on a temperance mission, some portions of the army. Total receipts from donations and sales of publications, have been $7,770 58. The abolition of the spirit ration in the navy, after 25 years of conflict, was mentioned as the great event of the year. Governmental action in the army, with the exception of the Order No. 4, admitting liquors for the private stores of soldiers, has been what was demanded. The traffic has been hedged up; liquors sent into the camp by friends, destroyed; drunken soldiers have been promptly punished, and drunken officers dismissed from service. Throughout the country, temperance action and the temperance press have suffered frightfully from the war; but, as a necessity in these troublous times, temperance has gained an appreciation before unknown. The report spoke of great progress in England, Scotland and Ireland, and closed with an allusion to Dr. ROBERT BAIRD and the venerable LYMAN BEECHER, terrible in battle, who have gone to their rest.

A series of resolutions was adopted, congratulating the navy on the abolition of the spirit ration; in favor of the expulsion of all army and navy officers guilty of habitual drunkenness; expressing a hopeful confidence in the present aspect of the temperance cause, and closing with the following:

Resolved, That we extend our congratulations to our friends in Great Britain, for the great progress there recently made in the cause, and we trust that the day is not distant when, by abstaining from beer, ale and gin, our venerable parent will have, throughout all her bounds, bread enough, and to spare.

The Convention was ably addressed by Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Hon. John A. Briggs, Rev. C. S. Stewart, and Rev. Dr. Newell, the last of whom paid a beautiful tribute to the late LYMAN BEECHER, D. D., the patriarch of the Temperance cause. The Hutchinson family sung a patriotic song, and benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. DE WITT.

Annual Meeting of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

Thursday evening the Academy of Music was crowded on the occasion of the annual meeting of the above institution. GRAFULAI'S Seventh Regiment Band was in attendance. Two hundred children of the institution were present, seated on an elevated platform at the rear of the stage, so that upon the rising of the green curtain an exceedingly beautiful effect was produced. Rev. PETER STRYKER was called to preside, and on taking the chair made a few appropriate remarks. The children then sung, with touching effect, a hymn, entitled "Sweet Hour of Prayer." The singing was under the direction of T. B. PERKINS, Esq., Principal of the Normal Musical Academy. A prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. FULLER, after which Rev. R. G. TOLES, Principal of the Institution, read the annual report. There have been received from all sources $15,713 36, of which sum $3,163 50 was donated by Mrs. MERCY M. CARTER, of North Wilmington, Mass., and $12,519 66 from donations and the sale of pictures of children and the *Little Wanderer's Friend*. The expenses amount to $13,620 69, of which $2,156 41 were paid for provisions, and the balance for salaries, traveling, rent, repairs, printing, &c. The balance in favor of the Mission is $2,062 67. During the year 312 barrels and boxes of provisions, 8 tons of coal, and 151 boxes and packages of clothing, containing more than 13,000 garments, pairs of shoes, boots, and pieces of bedding have been received. 1,224 children have been received and washed, fed, clothed and taught. These represent 734 families, consisting of 4,037 persons.

In addition to these, many hundreds who have not been thus connected with the Mission, have been visited and aided. Often has there been sent to those families whom Missionaries have visited and found worthy of assistance, from 50 to 100 baskets of provisions in a day.

During the year the managers placed in carefully selected homes 126, besides a large number sent to situations. The results of work in this department are highly satisfactory.

In a single month the whole number of children received was 422, as follows: German, 187; Irish, 190; English, 14; *American*, 14; French, 5; Polanders, 3; Welsh, 2; Hungarian, 2; Scotch, 1.

Of the above, 323 were the children of *Catholics*, 94 Protestants, and 5 Jews.

The whole number of families for the month is 297. These have been visited and aided according to the means furnished.

Of these families 44 have no stove, 73 no table, 79 sleep on the floor, 80 of the mothers are intemperate, 133 are reduced to their present condition by intemperance, 136 depend chiefly upon the Mission for supplies for their children, 140 depend on picking cinders from ash boxes for their fire, and 201 are widows.

In the course of the evening, addresses were made by Rev. Mr. HICKS, of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. DUNN, Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH, and others. The Mission is under the superintendence of Rev. W. C. VAN METER.

Meeting at the Produce Exchange.

DELEGATES TO BE SENT TO THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION IN FAVOR OF CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

Pursuant to a call of the New-York Commercial Association of the New-York Produce Exchange, a meeting was held on the business floor yesterday, at the close of the regular business hours, for the purpose of sending delegates to the approaching Commercial Convention, to be held at Chicago on the 2d of June next.

JAMES P. WALLACE, Esq., President of the Association, in the Chair, and A. E. MASTERS, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Upon the objects of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, and the great interest felt by the City of New-York in whatever tended to increase the commercial facilities between the East and West,

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE then moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. J. P. HERRICK, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The immense interests of the people of the United States, in the commerce and trade of the world, imperatively demand, that whatever can be constitutionally effected, either by the General or State Government, should be done to increase the facilities of internal communication between the food-producing regions of the West and the cities of the Atlantic seaboard, in order to give the Western cultivator an opportunity of securing the highest price for his productions both in the Eastern and Foreign markets, and whereas no other community has a deeper interest in accomplishing this object than the City of New-York, and no portion of its citizens are so legitimately interested in speedily effecting it as the members of this Exchange, be it therefore unanimously

Resolved, That a Committee of Twenty-five be designated to represent this Board in the approaching National Commercial Convention at Chicago, on the 1st of June next, and that they are hereby instructed not only to urge upon the Convention the necessity of such action by the General Government, as can constitutionally be given, but that they be also requested to recommend legislative action in the several States through which the work is to be constructed, and that the people of the West, interested alike with us in this object, should in their primary assemblages stimulate and organize a sound public sentiment, in favor of this measure, that will not be arrested or defeated until there is provided the requisite means of communication by which the surplus productions of the interior States of the Union may find such access to the seaboard as shall enable them to enjoy the benefits of a foreign market, at a price below that in which they can be produced in Europe.

Resolved, That this action is not only dictated by the highest commercial considerations, but as a military necessity the General Government should provide a passage within our own territory, by which our iron-clad fleet may pass from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard through the various lakes and canals, and by the most practical route that scientific knowledge may develop.

Resolved, That the Committee have power to add to their number, it being desirable that this body be as fully represent at Chicago as possible.

The President then reported the following-named gentlemen as having been selected at the preliminary meeting for that purpose:

Messrs. David Dows, Jas. P. Wallace, Alfred M. Hoyt, Geo. D. Cragin, Hiram Walbridge, Capt. E. Nye, George B. Powell, E. W. Coleman, Hugh Allen, E. H. Tompkins, S. L. Husted, Edw'd Cromwell, W. H. Fuller, J. M. Fiske, Henry R. Pierson, E. K. Alburtis, John B. Wright, Capt. French, F. A. Fisher, Alex. M. McLeod, Elmar A. Kent, E. J. Mann, Jacob B. Herrick, J. M. Freeman, John S. Williams, Augustus E. Masters and W. B. Barber.

On motion of Mr. DAVID DOWS, Gen. WALBRIDGE was appointed Chairman, and A. E. MASTERS Secretary of the Committee, with authority to fill vacancies, and that the Committee meet at the Sherman House, in Chicago, on June 1, 1863, at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The forty-seventh annual examination of this Institution took place Thursday at the Cooper Institute before a very respectable and intelligent assemblage. The exercises commenced at 4 o'clock by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, who opened with prayer, after which, Mr. PEET, the Vice-Principal, went through with the examination to the great satisfaction of the audience.

Several appropriate pieces of extemporary composition were written by the pupils, both male and female, which elicited the marked approval of the audience. During the examination several questions, such as "What is the Soul?" "What is Religion?" "What is Faith?" "What is Love?" &c., were put from the audience, and were clearly and most satisfactorily expounded.

The metaphorical examination attracted the great interest with all present.

Mr. BENEDICT, the deaf and dumb Tutor, showed great proficiency in his education of the youthful portion of the institution, and the performance of "Old Mother Hubbard," was a truthful index of this fact, and drew from those assembled loud applause.

One of the most interesting features of the performance was the dialogue between a deaf mute brother and his sister, who were in mourning on account of their mother and two sisters, who, as Mr. PEET feelingly said, were members of the institution, but had gone to heaven. This rehearsal elicited the most profound attention, and its conclusion was the signal for an outburst of applause.

The whole proceedings terminated at six o'clock by singing and pronouncing the benediction.

The National Academy of Design.

The Thirty-eighth annual meeting of the National Academy of Design was held Wednesday. The following academecians were elected officers for the ensuing year: Daniel Huntington, President; Henry Peters Gray, Vice President; T. Addison Richards, Corresponding Secretary; J. B. Stearns, Recording Secretary; Thomas S. Cummings, Treasurer. The officers, with Messrs. Suydam, Kensett, Launt, Thompson, Whitredge, Baker and Hicks, N. A., form the Council elect. The Council, assisted by Messrs. J. Q. A. WARD and George H. JEWELL, of the associates, form the Committee of Arrangements of the next annual exhibition.

The following associates were made academicians: Thomas Le Clear, J. Q. A. Ward, J. R. Breevoort, William J. Hennessy, J. G. Brown, W. P. W. Dana, and John Rogers.

The following artistes were elected Associates of the Academy: George H. Hall, Eugene Benson, John Lafarge, A. H. Ritchie, V. Nehlig, E. Vadder, Alfred Fredericks, and H. W. Warren.

Soldiers' Relief Associations.

CHARLES WHITNEY, Esq., favorably known in both hemispheres by his readings from the Orators Poets, spoke at Odd Fellows' Hall, last evening, in behalf of the "Ladies' Excelsior Soldiers' Relief Association." Mr. WHITNEY has effected much good and elicited the highest encomiums for his disinterested patriotism and thrilling portraitures.

New Church for Rev. Mr. Bartlett.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Elm-place Congregational Church, located in Elm-place, between Fulton-avenue and Livingston-street, took place Thursday afternoon, in presence of a numerous congregation, notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather. The congregation originally worshipped in a small building situated in the rear of the site of the proposed edifice. The popularity of the pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, soon made it necessary to procure more accommodation, and, with this object in view, a large building was erected on a lot in the rear of Fulton-avenue, and which has since been known as the Brooklyn Tabernacle. The Tabernacle was intended as a temporary arrangement, and about a year since the trustees concluded to build the new structure which has now been commenced.

The building will be of brick, 65 feet front by 136 fee deep, in the Romanesque style of architecture. The front will be of brown stone and ornamented. The main building will be 100 feet deep, including vestibule, with gallery, and designed to accommodate 1,100 persons.

The Sunday-School and Lecture-room will be in the rear. The edifice will occupy three lots, which are valued at $10,000, and paid for. The structure will cost $25,000, upon which the first payment has been made. The building will probably be ready for occupation about December next. The congregation numbers over 200 members. The exercises yesterday commenced by singing a hymn, when Rev. Mr. SARLES, of the Bridge-street Baptist Church, offered up a prayer, invoking the blessings of God upon all engaged in the erection of the building. Mr. F. W. BURKE, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, read a statement in which the history of the Church, from its origination until the present time, was set forth. The corner-stone was then laid by the pastor. The contents comprise a Bible, photograph of the pastor, list of subscribers to the building, officers of the Church, newspapers of the day, the President's Proclamation, and other documents. After these ceremonies, an ode written by WM. ROSS WALLACE for the occasion, was sung to the air of "Old Hundred, commencing:

"With humble, but exultant hearts,
We gather here to break the sod.
For the pure temple's corner-stone,
That shall be ever thine, O God."

Addresses were made by Rev. JOHN MILTON HOLMES, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER and Rev. WM. IVES BUDINGTON, D. D., after which the ceremonies concluded with prayer and benediction.

LAW REPORTS.

Action on Coupon Bonds—Has the Court Jurisdiction of Foreign Corporations?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiffs and respondents, vs. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, defendants and appellants.—Both parties are foreign corporations—the plaintiffs being incorporated under the laws of the State of Connecticut, and the defendants under the laws of the State of Ohio.

This action was commenced on or about the 29th day of July, 1859, to recover the amount due on one hundred and forty coupons originally attached to twenty bonds issued by the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, the payment of which was guaranteed by the defendants.

The defendants, by their answer, set up that the guaranty was unauthorized and without consideration, and that the plaintiffs had notice of it; also, that the bonds were purchased from the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company by one William Dennison, Jr., for less than their par value, and that Wm. Dennison, Jr., was at the time of such purchase a Director of that Company, and that by the laws of Ohio the bonds thereby became null and void, and that the defendants were induced to make the guaranties by false representations made by the said Dennison, Jr., and one Wm. Neil, of all which the plaintiffs had notice; also, that the defendants were accommodation guarantors, and that the plaintiffs took the bonds with knowledge of the matters alleged by the defendants, and paid nothing except small percentage for the bonds; also, that the original issuing of the bonds was contrary to the laws of Ohio; also, that an injunction is pending which forbids payment.

The cause was put at issue on the 12th of November, 1859, was tried on the 23d of January, 1862, and a verdict found for the plaintiffs for $6,378 62.

It is now claimed, on the part of the appellant, that the guarantee was void, because neither the charter of the defendants, nor any general rule of law, authorized defendants to indorse the bonds.

It is further claimed that the bonds themselves were void, under the laws of the State of Ohio, act of December 15, 1852, which declares that no bonds issued by any Railroad Company of the State of Ohio shall be purchased by a director of the institution at less than par, and if so purchased shall be made null and void; and these very bonds of the Pipua Company were purchased by Dennison, when he was a Director of said Company.

The last point claimed on the part of the appellant is that this Court has no jurisdiction of this case. This suit is brought by a foreign corporation; the defendants are a foreign corporation; no suit can be brought against a foreign corporation, except in the following cases:

1. When the plaintiff is a resident of this State.
2. When the plaintiff is not a resident of State, when the cause of action shall have arisen, or the subject of the action shall be situated within this State. Code of Procedure, S. 427.

The cause was argued, and the decision reserved.

Edgar S. Van Winkle for appellant; W. E. Curtiss for respondent.

An Action Against the Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Bernard Buckbinder vs. John Kelly, Sheriff.—On the 8th of August, 1861, the firm of Partridge, Pynchot & Warren, recovered a judgment against Louis Erbe for about two hundred dollars in the Marine Court and caused an execution to be levied upon part of the stock of paper-hangings in a store which Erbe had carried on in avenue B. The plaintiff sued the Sheriff for selling the property levied on, basing his claim upon a chattel mortgage on the stock which bore date July 1, 1861 (but which was executed and filed after Erbe had been sued about the 6th of August, 1861) for a debt which had been owing to plaintiff for more than three years by Erbe to the amount of $2,000. The plaintiff also claimed that after the mortgage was given there was an arrangement by which Erbe was to go on and sell the mortgaged property as agent for him, and apply the proceeds on the mortgage. The plaintiff proved that he had been a partner with Erbe for several years before 1858, and when he dissolved Erbe owed him eighteen hundred dollars, which was about the amount of stock on hand, and he had left it there for Erbe to go on in the business until he could get into position so as to be able to pay him. The defendant claimed that plaintiff had in effect furnished Erbe with the capital on which he had been able to continue the business and secure a credit—that no intimation had been given to the other creditors of Erbe that he owed plaintiff anything, and that the execution of a chattel mortgage upon the entire stock to secure that debt after suit had been commenced and the mortgagor being allowed to go on and sell showed that the object of the mortgage was to protect the property from the execution. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of defendant. For plaintiff, T. Darlington and Steinbrenner. For defendant, A. J. Vanderpoel.

Malicious Prosecution—Emigrant Ticket.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Louis W. Morris vs. Bernard Casserly.—This is an action for malicious prosecution. The plaintiff was engaged in the transportation and emigrant-passenger business, and was arrested on a charge of stealing a passage order worth $7. He gave bail at once, and on examination before Justice Osborne the charge was dismissed. He claimed that the prosecution was set on foot by the defendant without probable cause, and maliciously, which the defendant denied. The facts of the case appeared to be substantially as follows: A letter arrived in this City addressed to Mary Riley, to the care of a firm, which did business in the same building with Morris. This letter was from Mary's sister, Bridget, and contained an order on the plaintiff to furnish to Mary a passage ticket to Crestline,

40	Min. Mining Co....	,111	
100	Amer. Coal Co.....	50	
200	do.....	51	
1000	do.....	55	
300	Bucks Co. Lead.....	2	
50	P.M. S.Co.b30,ex d.	189	
450	do.....	189	
50	do.....	189⅜	
65	do.....	190	
2000	N.Y. Cen. R.....	122	
2350	do.....	122⅛	
325	do.....	122⅜	
100	do.....	s10 122¼	
100	do.....	s60.121¾	
3150	Erie Railway.....	97	
200	do.....	b10 97⅛	
1700	do.....	97⅜	
250	do.....	b30 97⅝	
150	do.....	b10 97⅝	
1 00	do.....	97⅝	
100	do.....	s30 97⅝	
100	do.....	b15 97⅜	
500	Erie R. Prf..	10	3/8
30	do.....	107	
200	do.....	107⅜	
800	do.....	107⅜	
100	Chic. & Alt. Pref....	95	

SECOND BOARD.

60,000	U.S.6s1-yr.c.new.	99⅜	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90..	60⅛	
30,000	do.....	61	
20,000	Mo. State 6s.....	67	
25,000	do.....	67⅜	
30,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. Prf.	95⅜	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M. B.	68	
40,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	72⅜	
20,000	Amer. Gold.....	150	
50	Canton Co.....	s30 36	
100	do.....	b30 36⅜	
200	do.....	36⅜	
100	do.....	36⅜	
350	do.....	36	
500	Cum. Coal Prf.....	28	
250	do.....	27⅜	
100	Quicksr M Co....	s30 47	
50	do. S. & N. I. R.	47⅛	
150	Pac. M. S. Co.....	100	
200	Erie R. Pref.....	10⅜	
800	do.....	108⅛	
400	N. Y. Cen. R.....	125	
350	do.....	125⅜	
2100	do.....	125⅝	
200	do.....	125⅞	
300	do.....	125⅞	
200	do.....	126	
300	Erie Railway.....	99⅛	
400	do.....	99⅜	
1100	do.....	99	
600	do.....	98⅜	
100	do.....	b30 99	
11	Hudson R.v.R.....	150	
23	do.....	130⅜	
150	do.....	174⅛	
50	do.....	131	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	Amer. Gold.....	149⅞	
100	Cum. Coal Pr.....	28⅛	
150	do.....	28⅜	
300	do.....	28⅝	
50	Canton Com.....	b3 28⅝	
400	Bucks Co. Ld. Co....	1⅞	
300	Canada C. Co.....	1⅝	
500	Brunsw'k L. Co....	5⅜	
100	P. Mail St. Co....	b3.150	
50	do.....	150	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	122⅞	
500	do.....	b3 123	
300	do.....	123	
200	do.....	b3.123⅛	
100	do.....	b10 123⅛	
500	Erie Railway.....	98	
500	do.....	97⅞	
200	do.....	s10 97⅞	
500	do.....	b3 98	
200	do.....	b10 98	
200	do.....	97⅞	
100	Erie R. Pref.....	107⅜	
200	do.....	107⅜	
100	do.....	107⅜	
100	do.....	107⅜	
100	do.....	107⅜	
250	Hudson R. R.....	130⅜	
100	do.....	130⅜	
100	do.....	s10 129⅞	
200	Reading R.....	b3.113	
100	do.....	113	
500	Harlem R. Pref.	s30 112⅜	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes, Feb. & Aug.	107⅜	
3,000	Mo. State 6s.....	67	
100	Cumb. Coal.....	27⅝	
300	Canton Co.....	36⅛	
200	do.....	36	
400	Canada C. Co.....	1⅝	
400	do.....	1¾	
500	Bucks Co. L. Co....	1⅞	
100	N. Y. Cen. R....	b3.125	
100	do.....	124⅝	
200	do.....	b3.124⅞	
150	do.....	124⅞	
150	do.....	b3.124⅞	
200	do.....	125	
500	Erie R.....	98	
600	do.....	b3 98	
900	do.....	97⅞	
500	do.....	97⅞	
500	do.....	b3 97⅞	
400	Erie R. Pref.....	10	
100	do.....	107⅜	
200	Tol. & Wab. R.....	76⅛	
100	do.....	77	
35	Tol. & Wab. Pref...	87	
200	do.....	88	
100	do.....	90	
1200	P., F. W. & C.R....	82½	
100	do.....	b30 82⅝	
400	do.....	82	
200	do.....	b30 82⅝	
100	do.....	81¾	
100	do.....	81⅝	
150	do.....	s30 81	
100	do.....	81⅞	
550	Al. & T. H. R.....	56	
200	A. & T. H. Pref.....	79⅛	
400	Chi & N. W. R....	39¾	
625	do.....	40	
200	do.....	s30 40	
500	do.....	40¼	
250	do.....	b10 40⅜	
100	Chi. and Alt. R....	79	
1000	do.....	80	
100	do.....	b30 80¾	
200	Miss. & Mo. R.....	39	
100	do.....	b15 39⅛	
200	do.....	38	

cent. Money in good employment among the Brokers of the Stock Exchange at 6 ₩ cent.

The advance in the City Bank Stocks keeps up, and there is a much larger demand at the Stock Board than bidders are inclined to supply:

New-York	116	Broadway	150
Manhattan	140	Ocean	95
Merchants'	112	American Exchange	110
Mechanics'	114	Chatham	99
Union	114	Bank of the Republic	108
America	124	Hanover	97
City	130	Irving	84
Phœnix	110	Metropolitan	115
North River	101	Market	100
Tradesmen's	107	Shoe and Leather	107
Butchers' & Drovers'	122½	Corn Exchange	107⅜
National	105	Continental	100
Merchants' Exchange	97	Commonwealth	99
Leather Manufacturers	155	Atlantic	72
Seventh Ward	137	Park	131
State of New-York	102½	New-York Exchange	110
Commerce	106⅜		

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending May 14, were $640,651, against $890,764 same week last year, and $412,768 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	323	$114,672	313	$94,451	383	$132,395
Mf. of Cot'n.	115	30,157	147	41,356	166	47,143
Mf. of Silk.	122	105,721	42	55,392	106	137,097
Mf. of Flax.	781	98,125	289	62,662	299	48,468
Miscellan's.	519	31,972	30	7,119	220	14,674
Total....	1,860	$384,647	821	$256,004	1,174	$349,777
		256,004				384,647
Total entered....		$640,651	Total marketed....			$734,424

Sales of Real Estate—MAY 14, 1863.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

1 lot southwest corner Nelson and Hicks sts., 25x100..$270
5 lots adjoining, on Hick-st., each $100..... 500
1 lot adjoining, on Hicks-st..... 150
1 lot in rear, on Laqueer-st..... 100
2 lots in rear, on Nelson-st., each $100..... 200

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 15, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 13 bbls. Ashes, 24,475 bbls Flour, 931 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 109,878 bushels Wheat, 87,842 bushels Corn, 353 bushels Barley, 49,463 bushels Oats, 7,473 pkgs. Provisions and 888 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., in lots, including Pots at $8 25, and Pearls at $9 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request at former rates.

COAL—Has been in fair demand, and quoted firm.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at former figures.

CHEMICALS—Have been moderately inquired for, at uniform quotations.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been selling, in lots, at 30¾c.@31c. ₩ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

COTTON—Has been very dull and heavy. Middlings 59c.@60c. ₩ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand, at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4 65@$4 70, and Bunch Raisins, at $4 32½@$4 37½ ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day, at a further reduction of about 10c. ₩ bbl., yet the demand has not been very active. Sales 12,150 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 55@$5 85; poor to choice extra State at $6 15@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 60@$6 70 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....	$5 55	@$5 85
Extra State.....	6 15	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 25	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds..	6 60	@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	6 75	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee.....	6 70	@ 8 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	6 75	@ 9 75

Southern Flour is heavy and cheaper; sales 1,540 bbls., at $6 80@$7 20 for poor to good superfine; $7 25@$8 65 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$9 75 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 900 bbls. Extra, at $6 30@$8 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 40@$5 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $4 20 for Jersey, $4 55 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 35@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 600 bbls.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been moderately inquired for at previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered and purchased at, however, much lower prices. Sales have been confined to 207,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 80; Amber Western, at $1 57@$1 60; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 45@$1 56; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 48@$1 51; Milwaukee Club, at $1 40@$1 48; Chicago Spring, at $1 30@$1 44; unsound Spring, at $1 24@$1 32; White State, at $1 75, and Red do., at $1 53 ₩ bushel. Corn continues active, but at declining prices. Sales, to-day, 101,000 bushels, at 80c.@83c., closing at 80c.@81½c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 75c.@79c. for Unsound; 82c.@85c. for Yellow Western, Northern and Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye rules quiet, at $1@$1 03, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales, 1,100 bushels. Oats are much depressed to-day, including Canada, which are selling as low as 71c.@73c.; Western, at 71c.@73c.; State at 71c.@72½c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues inactive, at $1 22½@$1 40 ₩ bushel. Sales 4,500 bushels Malt on private terms, ₩ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending May 11, 1863.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.....	28,255	71,117
Wheat, bushels.....	185,602	282,241
Corn, bushels.....	548,595	908,060
Oats, bushels.....	118,983	416,401
Rye, bushels.....	11,575	17,890
Barley, bushels.....	7,178	.....

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	1863. May 11.	1863. May 4.	1862. May 12.
Flour, bbls.....	114,113	149,000	65,000
Wheat, bushels.....	1,117,443	1,224,323	1,094,356
Corn, bushels.....	954,615	1,450,904	2,099,047
Oats, bushels.....	739,835	963,314	———
Rye, bushels.....	82,093	93,753	———
Barley, bushels.....	11,624	11,599	———

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, from Jan. 1 *to May* 11:

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls.....	126,416	144,261
Wheat, bushels.....	2,009,276	2,304,650
Oats, bushels.....	134,323	66,931
Corn, bushels.....	98,022	77,250
Barley, bushels.....	49,146	44,382
Rye, bushels.....	32,058	31,438

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at 80c.@95c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request at 15c.@23c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Has been quiet and somewhat depressed.

LEAD—Has been lightly dealt in, but has been quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 640 bbls. New-Orleans at 33c.@48c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—The principal inquiry has been for Petroleum at 25c. for Crude, and 44c.@47c. for refined, free, ₩ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request, and sales have been reported of 1,450 bbls., at $12@$12 25 for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new Mess; and $10 75@$12 50 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in pretty fair demand, at 6c.@7¼c. for Hams; 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in fair request, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.; sales 1,600 boxes. Lard is in good demand to-day; sales 2,450 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef has been more sought after; sales, 1,500 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@14c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 1,200 bags East India, at $8 25@$8 50 mostly at $8 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The market has been inactive, and prices have been somewhat nominal.

SPELTER—Has been very quiet at old rates.

SPICES—A limited inquiry prevails for all kinds; prices are unsettled.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, were 700 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 8¾c.@12¾c., and Cuba, at 9¾c.@10¾c., with 141 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales: 125,000 lbs at 11c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS.—A public sale of Oolongs occurred to-day. The bidding was animated, and the bulk of the catalogue found buyers at 70¾c.@$1 06½c. ₩ lb. Greens were in fair request and firm, privately.

TIN—Has been inactive and somewhat unsettled.

WHISKY.—Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at 44¾c.@45c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted at about former rates. For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bbls. Flour, (to complete a cargo,) at 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 8d.@9d. ₩ bushel; 3,200 pkgs. Provisions, at 25s. 6d.@30s. by sailing vessel, and 60s. by steamer; 100 tons Zinc, at 25s. ₩ ton. For London—1,100 pkgs. Provisions, at 25s.@30s ₩ ton. For Glasgow—7,000 bushels Wheat, in sacked bags, at 10½d. ₩ bushel; 250 pkgs. Provisions, at 28s. ₩ ton. For Cork and orders, two foreign vessels, with Grain, at 11½d. ₩ bushel. For an Irish port, direct, a foreign bark, at 11d. ₩ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington.	May 16.	New-York.....	Liverpool
Teutonia.....	May 16.	New-York.....	Southampton
Norwegian.....	May 16.	Quebec.....	Liverpool.
Australasian.....	May 20.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
City of New-York..	May 23.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Canada.....	May 27.	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Saxonia.....	May 30.	New-York.....	Southampton
City of Baltimore..	May 30.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
China.....	June 3.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Hansa.....	June 6.	New-York.....	Bremen.
America.....	June 6.	New-York.....	Southampton
Great Eastern.....	June 6.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Sidon.....	June 10.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Asia.....	June 10.	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Persia.....	June 17.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Marathon.....	June 24.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Africa.....	June 24.	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Scotia.....	July 1.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Kedar.....	July 8.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Great Eastern.....	July 21.	New York....	Liverpool.

FRIDAY, May 15—P. M.

There was a further and very general advance in the Stock Market to-day. The orders to the Commission Brokers increase in magnitude from day to day, and limits as to price are also enlarged in order to insure their prompt execution. Early in the day the discrimination was in favor of several of the old established Railways, which had not previously moved upward with marked spirit, like New-York Central, Rock Island and Erie preferred. All these were advanced from 2 to 3 ₩ cent. each. But later in the day the orders to buy took a much wider range, and at the General Board the excitement exceeded anything of the kind we have yet reported, in the general high range of the bidding. After the printed list, but before the Brokers left their room, there was a partial abatement in prices. The extreme advance on the best rates of yesterday was 4½ ₩ cent. on Erie; 5½ ₩ cent. on New-York Central; 2½ ₩ cent. on Rock Island; 3 ₩ cent. on Reading; 4 ₩ cent. on Harlem and Harlem preferred; 3 on North West; 2 on Erie preferred; 3 on Missouri 6 ₩ cents.; 6 on Mississippi and Missouri Land Grants; 3½ on Galena; 4 on Michigan Central; 3 on Hudson River; 2 on Michigan guaranteed; 2 on Toledo and Wabash second mortgages, and 2 on Pacific Mail.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Thursday night, the figures being, in nearly all instances, below the best sales of the day, but with no decided eagerness to press contracts at the decline. Government Stocks and Treasury paper are steady, on the investment demand, and the subscriptions in this City to the New Loan of 1882, by the conversion of United States Currency, amount to $1,140,300. The whole subscriptions of yesterday, through the Loan Agent of the Treasury, Mr. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, reached $2,750,000. Only 45 days remain to the privilege of converting at par into this deservedly popular Loan. The income which it pays to the holder in Gold Coin at the present premium on Gold, is equal to 9 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. At the last hour the general market was firm again, and prices tending upward:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin.....	151	150	Harlem Pref....	107	111
U. S. 6s, 1881....	107¾	107⅞	Mich. Central....	113	115⅜
N. Y. Central..	120⅜	125	Mich. Southern..	83	83¾
Erie.....	95	98⅛	Mich. Guarant'd.	112⅜	114
Erie Preferred.	106⅛	108⅝	Illinois Central..	110	109¾
Hudson.....	128	132⅜	Pittsburgh.....	98	98
Toledo.....	114	115	Fort Wayne.....	81⅜	81⅜
Pacific Mail x d.	188⅛	190	Rock Island.....	103⅛	103⅜
Quicksilver Co..	48	147⅜	Northwest.....	38	38⅜
Harlem.....	95⅜	99¾	Galena.....	104⅜	105¾
Canton.....	37	36	Miss. & Missouri	39	39

The Railway Mortgages are generally higher on the Western descriptions, and a very free demand for Toledo and Wabash, Mississippi and Missouris, Northwesterns, &c.:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	104	Al. & T. H. 2ds. in.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s.....	114	Ill. C. & Mil. L. G. 8s..	41
N. Y. Cen. 7s.....	112	Chi. & N. W. s. f.....	105
Erie 2ds.....	97	Ill. C. & N.	96
Erie 7s.....	113	Chi. & N. W. 1st m. ser	104⅜
Hudson 2ds.....	120	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.....	68
Hudson 7s.....	111	Ind. & West. 1st s. f..	71
Mich. S. & N. I. 1sts..	111	Ind. & West. 2ds.....	54
Mich. S. & N. I. 2ds..	107	Ind. & West. 1sts.....	94⅜
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s....	106	Ill. C. & Chic. 1sts....	107
Mich. S. & N. I. 2ds..	107	Ill. C. & Chic. 1sts ext.	114
Mich. C. new. 1sts..	113	Chi. & R. I. 1sts.....	110
Harlem 1sts, '63-'73..	110	Clev. & Tol. s. f.....	111⅜
Mich. C. new. 1sts, '82.	121	N. J. Cen. 1sts.....	104
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts.....	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	110
Mich. S. 7 p. c. sconds.	106⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	106
Mich. S. & N. I. 1sts..	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	88¾
Illinois Central. 7s....	111	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds.....	106⅜
Al. & T. H. 1sts.....	107	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	88
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd.	95⅜	Miss. & Pac. Ld. G. B..	72⅜

The price of Gold Coin has scarcely varied ¼ ₩ cent. to-day. The closing sales at the Second regular Board were at 150 ₩ cent. The entire registered transactions at this Board, first and second sessions, amount to only $52,000. The Street speculation is also tame. Exchange on London rather less firm than yesterday, at 164½@165¼; principal sales of Bankers at 165 ₩

FROM EUROPE.

City of Cork.....	May 1.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Teutonia.....	May 4.	Southampton...	New-York.
City of New-York..	May 6.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
China.....	May 9.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Bohemian.....	May 9.	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
City of Baltimore..	May 13.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
America.....	May 13.	Southampton...	New-York.
Kangaroo.....	May 15.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Great Eastern.....	May 16.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Asia.....	May 16.	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Sidon.....	May 19.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Saxonia.....	May 20.	Southampton...	New-York.
Edinburgh.....	May 21.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Persia.....	May 23.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Bremen.....	May 27.	Southampton...	New-York.
City of Manchester.	May 28.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Africa.....	May 30.	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Kedar.....	May 30.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Marathon.....	June 2.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Bavaria.....	June 3.	Southampton...	New-York.
Scotia.....	June 6.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Hansa.....	June 10.	Southampton...	New-York.
Canada.....	June 13.	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Kedar.....	June 16.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Tripoli.....	June 27.	Liverpool.....	New-York.

Havana and New-Orleans.

Columbia..... May 16. New-York New-Orleans.
Corsica..... May 23. New-York Havana and Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Etna, via* Queenstown, close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, close at the same time.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana, by the *Columbia*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*incl* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. J. M. ALVORD, OF BOSTON, WHO has been nearly two years with the Army of the Potomac, at all their great battles, and just from the last battle at Chancellorsville, will address the congregation of the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, corner of Strong-place and Degraw-st., on SUNDAY, P. M., at their usual hour of service, 4½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to hear the thrilling accounts from an eyewitness of the heroic struggles and wants of the soldiers of our army.

A PUBLIC MEETING, IN BEHALF OF the Tabernacle of the Christian Alliance, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Maj.-Gen. ANDERSON, U. S. A., will preside. Addresses may be expected from Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, CHANCEY SHAFFER, Esq., Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., and Rev. JOSEPH HALDICH, D. D. Rev. C. C. GOSS, the Pastor, will present statistics respecting the lower Wards of the City.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONgregation and Commonwealth or Eden Zion of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, P. M., at Hall No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.; collection taken up; circle on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at 7½ o'clock; also, Thursday, at 3 P. M., at No. 671 6th-av.; admittance to circles, 25 cents. Private sittings Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 to 2.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seats free, and all comers welcome. Sermon on behalf of Domestic Missions in the EVENING, by Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's.

PORT ROYAL.—REV. M. FRENCH, JUST ARrived from the Department of the South, will preach in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, giving an account of the condition, improvements and prospects of the freedmen, also, of the benefit of the war-school to the negroes, and their use in the suppression of the rebellion.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU SAINT-ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th av. SUNDAY, May 17. Morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French, sermon in English, by Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Rector of St. George the Mrrtyr, at 7½ o'clock.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on the *Benefits of the Sabbath*. At 7½ P. M., *Counsels to Young Parents*. Sunday School at 2 P. M.; Singing at 3 o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome All seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 46th-st.—Strangers and families moving into the vicinity of this church, will find in it a pleasant Sabbath home. Seats always provided. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

REV. E. N. KIRK, D. D., OF BOSTON, will preach a sermon before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7½ o'clock, in the Dutch Reformed Church, West 23d-st., (Rev. Mr. Ganse, Pastor.) A general invitation is extended.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH—54TH-ST., WEST of 8th-av.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, service at 10½ o'clock, and the Rector in the EVENING, service at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEO. JARVIS GEER, Rector.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, THE NEW pastor, will preach in St. John's M. E. church, 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The seats are free. The public is cordially invited to attend. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PREACHING IN THE NEW-YORK PORT Society's Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catherine sts., on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., by Rev. W. H. JOUSSE, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D., who will preach the first of a course of sermons to be delivered in this Church.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS! His Herald will proclaim the word of the Kingdom, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Building, No. 183 Bowery. Seats free. N. B.—This is the man who was called a false prophet, some years since, for predicting the present war.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH CHAPEL.—The Rev. C. B. M'KAY will preach SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the "Home Chapel," on 22d-st., between 4th and Madison-avs. The usual services will be held in Market-st. Church (near East Broadway) MORNING and EVENING.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, OLIVER-ST., near Chatham-square—Rev. IRA R. STEWARD, Pastor. An open door for rich and poor; for land and sea the seats are free. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Every week day evening in the lecture-room.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth st. Regular "Children's Service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; strangers and citizens are cordially invited; short addresses and children's music. Come and encourage the little ones to do right.

NOTICE.—LARGE HALL, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 33d-st., Presbyterian Church. Rev. R. C. SHIMBALL, Minister. Services EVERY SABBATH, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock A. M. Subject for Evening—*Gold: Its Power in Church and State.*

REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at usual morning and evening hours. Morning subject—*The Seven Voices from the Cross.* Evening subject—First in course upon *Bible Heroes—Christian Heroism Defined.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING, he will consider the question, (1 Peter, 4.18,) *Where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½—the AFTERNOON for Deaf Mutes. On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach in the Morning and Afternoon, and Rev. J. LLOYD BRECK, D. D., in the Evening.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 50TH-ST., west of Broadway. Rev. Dr. VAN NEST is expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS in the afternoon. Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—between Canal and Division sts., Rev. JOHN PAGE, Jr., the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT (EPISCOPAL) 6TH-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir Square. Divine service next SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 29th-st. Rev. Dr. KNOX will preach in the church on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. WHITEHOUSE at 3½ P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

AFRICA.—REV. MR. DE HEER, MISSIONARY from Africa, will preach in the Baptist Tabernacle, 34th-st. and 7th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

REV. S. H. TYNG, JR., WILLIAMSBURGH Church, corner of Third-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, will give the second discourse on the war. Subject—*The Influence of the War upon Education.*

EIGHTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, —Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. W. LINDSAY, the Pastor.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. G. C. ROUNTREE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., morning and evening. Seats free.

CHURCHES.—CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF Churches in New-York and vicinity, comprising over 200 views. The trade supplied.
G. STACY, No. 691 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE CITY LOTS FOR SALE—At and near Central Park, Broadway,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IONE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

WINTER GARDEN—BABES IN THE WOODS—SOMEBODY'S COAT.

WALLACK'S—THE STRANGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH THE FORSAKEN.

LAURA KEENE'S—LA FEE ADELINE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT NATIONAL BABY SHOW from 11 to 3, and from 7 to 8.—Stereopticon and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—THE ALPS BY SUNRISE—COTOPAXI.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—DUFLOUQ'S SIX PANORAMAS.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—THE NATIVITY.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS. (Morning and Evening.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

TO OUR BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBERS.—RICHARD HARDER is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the TIMES served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Official advices from Gen. GRANT to the 8th inst. have been received in Washington. He expresses himself as satisfied with the condition of affairs in his vicinity. His satisfaction seems to be justified by the tone of a rebel letter from Vicksburgh, published in the Jackson *Appeal*, which takes a gloomy view of affairs, and says that Gen. GRANT's movement has deceived the rebels, both civil and military. Our dispatches by way of Cairo state that our troops, all the way from Memphis to Young's Point, are moving to reinforce Gen. GRANT, who will endeavor to cut the railroad between Vicksburgh and Jackson, and who expects to fight a battle in the vicinity of the Big Black River Bridge. He has also notified the War Department that Port Hudson is undoubtedly evacuated, except by a small garrison and the heavy artillery. The greater portion of the troops recently there have probably been withdrawn for the defence of Jackson, and for cooperation with the Vicksburgh garrison.

A rebel dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 11th, states that 1,000 of Gen. GRANT'S cavalry had that day entered and burnt Chrystal Springs, on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad. This place is 26 miles south of Jackson

Charleston dispatches of the 12th inst. report our forces active in that vicinity. They are said to have built formidable batteries on Folly Island, bearing on the southern extremity of Morris Island. Several regiments are said to be also fortifying Seabrook Island.

A recently written rebel letter gives the following as the position of the army confronting Gen. ROSECRANS: "Our right rests at McMinnville, and the line extends thence westward by Manchester, Wartrall and Shelbyville, to Columbia. It forms the arc of a large circle, curving slightly toward the south, while the rear extends as far south as Estell Springs. Our right flank is protected by Elk Creek, Cany Fork with its numerous tributaries, the abrupt peaks of the Cumberland Mountains, and several thousand daring, dashing cavaliers and the chivalric, impetuous JOHN MORGAN. Our left is sheltered by Duck River and by the bravery and vigilance of Gen. VAN DORN and his devoted followers."

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 12th contains a dispatch from Jackson, Miss., of the 11th, saying that the Natchez *Courier* professes to have information that Gen. KIRBY SMITH, at the head of 10,000 raw troops, has beaten Gen. BANKS badly, driving him out of Washington, La. This information, however, comes in too roundabout a manner to be regarded as reliable.

We learn from the Army of the Potomac that the estimates of our loss in the late battles are greatly reduced. It is thought the aggregate will not reach 11,000.

Information has been received by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, that MOSEBY has 300 men at Goose Creek, and 500 at Upperville, in the Shenandoah Valley. He meditates a raid, probably upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Meanwhile he will gather whatever supplies and forage he can scrape together in that not-quite-yet-exhausted region.

The rebel raiders in Western Virginia, perhaps a thousand or two strong, are still hanging about Gilmer, Wirt and adjoining counties, plundering a little and moving out of the country what they have already stolen. They appear to be doing pretty much as they please, and nobody seems to know anything as to their future designs.

The Washington *Star* states that the last lot of rebel prisoners sent South from that city were accompanied by fourteen females, who had been in confinement in the Old Capitol. Among them were Mrs. MITCHELL and her two daughters, arrested by Gen. ROSECRANS for persistently aiding and abetting the escape of rebel prisoners; also, a woman who had served for some months as a rebel sergeant of cavalry—a regular bruiser—and the noted Miss FORD, of Fairfax County, Va., arrested for participation in MOSEBY'S abduction of Gen. STOUGHTON, &c. Miss FORD'S behavior while a prisoner was so entirely modest and correct as to make friends for her of all whose duties were about the Old Capitol, and to impress them with the conviction that Gen. STUART'S commission, appointing her as one of his Aides-de-camp, which was found with her when arrested, was but a joke on the part of all concerned in it.

Gen. BURNSIDE was in Washington on Thursday in consultation with the President and Secretary of War, probably with reference to the disposition of VALLANDIGHAM.

Brig.-Gen. WILD, with his Staff, sailed from this port yesterday for Newbern, to organize a negro brigade.

GENERAL NEWS.

An adjourned meeting of the New-York Produce Exchange was held, yesterday, JAMES P. WALLACE in the Chair, to adopt measures for facilitating communication between the Great West and the Atlantic seaboard. A series of resolutions was offered by Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, and unanimously adopted, setting forth the necessity of increased facilities of communication between the two sections of the country, both in a commercial and military point of view, and appointing a Committee of twenty-five to represent the Produce Exchange in the National Commercial Convention, to be held in Chicago on the 2d prox.

The annual meeting in behalf of the American Board of Foreign Missions, was held, yesterday morning, at Irving Hall—WM. E. DODGE, Esq., occupied the chair. Addresses were made by the Chairman, Rev. DANIEL BLISS, of the Syrian Mission; Rev. L. H. GULICK, of the Micronesian Mission; Rev. GEO W. COAN, of the Nestorian Mission, and Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn.

The ladies of the National League organized yesterday at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, pledging themselves to loyalty to the Government so long as the war is prosecuted for freedom, indorsing the Conscription Act, and defining the objects of the Association to be "to educate the people into the true idea of a Christian Republic." Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was chosen President, and Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY Secretary.

The anniversary of the New-York Institution for the Blind took place at Irving Hall last evening, and attracted a very large audience, as usual. The performance of the pupils elicited more than ordinary surprise and admiration—comprising, as they did, even an exhibition of an intelligent knowledge of the pending war.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS addressed a large audidience at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, upon the question: "What shall be done with the negro?"

The explosion of the cartridge factory in this City on Tuesday night, was heard distinctly in Hartford, Conn.,—at least 100 miles distant.

The Eighteenth New-York Volunteer regiment arrived in this City from the seat of war yesterday. They number 300 men and are commanded by Col. MYERS. They took the cars in the evening for Albany.

The boating students of Harvard have sent a challenge to those of Yale College, and the Connecticut papers say it has been accepted.

The price of Gold was steady yesterday at 150 ℔ cent., with less speculation than usual. Exchange 165 ℔ per cent. sales. The speculative demand for Stocks continues active at advancing prices. New-York Central 125; Erie 98¼ ℔ cent. Money 6 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers.

Breadstuffs were offered freely, and purchased less extensively, yesterday, at much lower prices. Provisions attracted more attention. Groceries were in moderate request, as likewise were Hops, Fish and Whisky. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Fruit, Tallow, Petroleum and East India Rice. Moderate freight engagements were effected. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Vicksburgh and Richmond.

The public mind has been so much engrossed by the late movement upon Richmond and its unfortunate sequel, that the new movement upon Vicksburgh has excited little attention; and yet the latter promises far more important results than could have come from the former, however successful. The fall of Richmond would have been but the fall of a city; the fall of Vicksburgh will be the fall of a half of the Confederacy. The one place can scarcely be called a strategic point; its importance is chiefly factitious as the temporary seat of an itinerant Government. The other is the very key of the lower Mississippi, and its seizure will unclose military as well as commercial movements for an area of hundreds and even thousands of miles.

The fall of Vicksburgh must carry with it the fall of the much weaker works at Port Hudson, and leave the navigation of the river entirely unobstructed to the Gulf. That once realized, the Confederacy will be completely and irrecoverably bisected. The entire territory now in possession of the rebels embraces a little less than six hundred thousand square miles; and of this just about one-half lies west of the Mississippi, Texas alone having an area of 237,000 square miles. A division at that spot is not a mere dismemberment; it is a cleavage straight down through the middle. What gives particular consequence to it is, that it is beyond all contingency a permanent division. Were our armies to penetrate through the Confederacy in any other direction—say, for instance, from Nashville to Charleston, or from Florence to Mobile—it would be accounted a great achievement, and yet probably the division thus produced would be very transient. The infernal texture of the Confederacy would close in behind, as did Satan's when smitten through by the sword of Michael the Archangel. But in this case there is no chance for any such re-junction. The rebels have no resources wherewith to make good a loss of their vital cord. The Mississippi once lost to them can never be regained, except by naval power; and a power sufficient to overcome our own they cannot possibly, create. After the river is cleared, it can be commanded by our present gunboats with hardly an effort; and these gunboats, were it necessary, might be indefinitely multiplied. Our possession of the river, therefore, must divide the Confederacy permanently as well as completely; and it would render the death of the whole concern simply a question of time.

The Western portion would very soon fall away, when once separated from the military support and control of the Richmond Government. It has little military strength of its own, and our arms could obtain command of the entire country with scarcely more difficulty than Gen. BANKS has experienced in getting the mastery of Western Louisiana. This region in our power, would afford the best of all fields for the use of contraband labor; and cotton could, with proper management, very soon be cultivated to an extent that would go far to relieve the present dearth of the article. The Texas Almanac represents that that State alone can, with adequate labor, produce six million bales of cotton. There would no longer be the slightest chance for the rest of the Confederacy to torture Europe into a recognition of its independence. So far as cotton is King, it would rule quite as much in our favor as it would for the rebels. We should be quietly left to our own time of reducing the remaining six States. We do not believe that many active blows would have to be struck to accomplish this. The very object for which the Confederacy was established—the extension and strengthening of Slavery—would have been made impossible. The ruling classes of the six States would understand that even if they could succeed in securing a Confederacy on that reduced scale, it would not be worth the effort to keep it up—that its debts would crush it, that its slave system could not compete with the free labor system in the cultivation of the same staples beyond the Mississippi, and that in the nature of things it could not at best long live, encompassed by another nation of such prodigiously superior power. The loss of the western half of the Confederacy, which would result from our full possession of the river would thus make even in the view of the rebels themselves, the triumph of the other half not only impossible, but fruitless and worthless even if were it gained. It would be morally impossible for them to keep up the contest with any spirit whatever.

We believe, then, that we are justified in saying that the speedy capture of Vicksburgh ought to be the prime object of public concern; and there is better reason for being elated over the brightening prospects of Gen. GRANT, than to be depressed because of the overcast fortunes of Gen. HOOKER. The fact that the scenes in the latter case are comparatively near at hand, and that our own New-York soldiers have been largely engaged in them, of course tends peculiarly to excite our sensibilities. But it is a calm estimate of the relative bearings of the two movements upon the final issue of the war that alone should shape our hopes and fears. By that criterion we have a right to be more hopeful now than ever.

The Habeas Corpus in New-York.

The notorious HAMBLETON, of Georgia, who came on to New-York three years ago or more to extort money from the wholesale dealers of this City, by making out a "black list" containing the names of persons who were inimical to the South, or who refused to pay him for not so considering them, recently had the audacity to show himself here again, and was properly and righteously arrested as a spy and a traitor, and is now properly and righteously held in durance vile. But all this, so far from constituting a reason for not bringing him before the court when a writ of *habeas corpus* is issued for the purpose, constitutes the strongest possible reason why the writ should be instantly obeyed.

The *habeas corpus* in New-York is either suspended or it is not. We are led to infer, in the absence of any better light, that it is not, from the fact that the officers of the Government sometimes obey it. When a writ was issued by Judge MCCUNN last Fall, directed to Gen. BANKS, he scrupulously and cheerfully complied with it, and directed that the man for whose appearance it called should be at once delivered up, although he was on board the transport, and on the point of being carried South with that "secret" expedition. More recently, a similar writ, signed by the same Judge, directing the production of a man on Governor's Island, was received by the commanding officer as of full force and authority, and he expressly disavowed all right or desire to evade or resist the process. Nothing has since occurred to give any countenance to the notion that the power of the Courts has undergone, in the eyes of the Government, the smallest change or curtailment. Consequently we can see no reason, and we venture to say that there is no reason worthy of two minutes' consideration, why, when HAMBLETON'S body is called for in Court, the officer who has the misfortune to have the custody of it should rush out of town, and the article itself be hurried off to Fort Lafayette, apparently for the purpose of evading compliance.

There are but two cases in which a proceeding of this sort would have any excuse or justification. The one is when the Government is thoroughly satisfied of the danger or mischief of leaving a traitor or conspirator at large, and yet have not sufficient legal evidence to satisfy the Court of the propriety of detaining him; and the other is when it has reason to believe that the Judge is himself disaffected, and is determined to use the law for the confusion and embarrassment of the authorities. We can readily conceive of a case in which it is of great importance that a man should be locked up, in times like the present, although it might not be possible to assign any reason for it which a Court of law could possibly accept as valid, and yet not of sufficient importance to warrant the Government in seeking to cover it by a general suspension of the privilege of the *habeas corpus*. Under these circumstances, running off with prisoners, to avoid service of process, might possibly be excusable, but nothing could ever make it dignified or becoming. Most people will be disposed to think that if a nation is worth saving at all, its self-respect requires that it should not be saved by the "dodges" or tricks of an insolvent debtor or Tombs lawyer. We shall certainly suffer less, materially as well as morally, by letting traitors go free, than by punishing them clandestinely and surreptitiously, as if they were victims, and the Government wrong-doers. Besides which, as far as all doubt about his real character is concerned, it is hard to see what danger there was in bringing HAMBLETON into Court. If it be not possible to make him out, we will not say a dangerous, but a mischievous and traitorous spy, vagabond and "Jeremy Diddler," then the inmates of the Tombs are Christian martyrs.

Nor is there any suspicion, we believe, in this case, of the willingness of the Court to do its duty. Neither Judge MCCUNN nor any other Judge in this City, with one possible exception, has ever, so far as we know, shown any disposition to convert the Bench into a stump. There are several of them who spout a good deal more at political meetings than is either expedient or becoming; but this, like a good many other bad things, seems now to have acquired the sanction of custom, and a large portion of the public is no longer as much shocked and disgusted by it as the public would have been in the days of other and better Judges; and as long as the harangues delivered at Mozart and Tammany Halls are not enforced and illustrated from the judgment-seat, we suppose we have in these times no right to complain.

Judge MCCUNN, in the various *habeas corpus* cases that have come before him, has shown every disposition both to support the Government and to make allowance for the difficulties of its position. Putting respect for his office, therefore, aside altogether—though we ought not to be called on to do this in favor of a Government officer—there is no reason why anybody should act on the presumption that he will do wrong in a case between the Government and a Georgian rebel of HAMBLETON'S antecedents and propensities. Of the policy of the thing we say nothing, though there might be a vast deal said, and very justly, on the folly of putting on an appearance of contempt for the law where no contempt is either intended or needed, and of exciting the honest fears or wounding the honest prejudices of thousands of loyal men, the withdrawal of whose support from the Government is a far greater injury to the cause than the addition of an army of Hambletons to the rebel forces.

Slavery and the Rebellion.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his speech on Monday night, spoke of the danger that the rebels may adopt an emancipation policy, and asked, argumentatively, "If loyal men will surrender their slaves to save the Union, don't you suppose the disloyal will surrender theirs to save the Confederacy?"

To our view there is a very great difference between the two performances. If loyal men have been ready to give up their slaves, it is because they have seen, with vision ever growing clearer, that Slavery was the foundation of the rebellion; that there the most deadly blow could be struck at its heart, and that Slavery and loyalty were in their very nature inconsistent. So that the force of logic impelled them, if they retained their loyalty, to throw Slavery overboard.

With the rebels the reverse has been the case. They started the rebellion in the interest of Slavery. It was the "twin relic of barbarism" which alone made the rebellion possible, by blinding the understandings of the people. It was to avoid danger which they feared for Slavery, that they plunged into the perils of war. They have always claimed it to be a source of strength, and have presaged for it a glorious future when they had fought their slaveholding Government into the community of nations. Hence everything urges them to keep fast hold of it. Every man of them must admit to himself, whenever the question of emancipation is seriously brought before him, that the rebellion is a failure; that if they are to throw overboard the very thing for the sake of which they rebelled, they might as well have saved the rivers of blood which their treason has caused to flow.

But we have high authority for saying that "all that a man hath he will give for his life," and it may be that the rebels will yet sacrifice to the necessities of the rebellion the very foundation stone upon which they propose to build it. We have yet to see any signs of it, however. And we are very sure that they will only do it at the last extremity; that if they are driven to adopt such a measure, they will in all probability postpone it so long that it will not avail them if they do adopt it.

It will be no easy matter for the slaveholders to convince the negroes of their honesty in any proffer of freedom which they may make. But the negro naturally looks to us for freedom. It is difficult to make him believe that he is not sure of it at our hands. It remains only that we shall so act toward him as not to compel him to throw away his confidence in us, and in his despair turn back to the master who has thus far laid only the heavy hand of oppression upon him, and trust to his own power for securing the performance of any promise which the master may make to him. We must treat him fairly and honestly. We must give him a chance to earn his own freedom by his blood, if not by the sweat of his brow. He will prize it more highly, and be far more likely to make a good use of it, than if he received it as a mere accidental gift. The opportunities seem to be opening before the colored race. We trust that they will so employ them as that all men will admit that they have well deserved their freedom.

Congressional Elections in Kentucky.

It is gratifying to discover that unconditional loyalty to the Government is the prevailing sentiment of Kentucky politics, and that this sentiment grows more unanimous with the lapse of time. It has been feared in some quarters that Kentucky was inclined to be as much against the Administration as against the rebels, and that, in trying to balance between the two, her influence would be neutral, if not decidedly against the Government, in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

But an election for members of Congress is drawing nigh in that State, and as candidates are nominated the occasion is presented for "defining positions;" and the Kentucky loyalists are inexorable in demanding that candidates show their true colors. The canvass commenced some weeks ago, when a disposition to shirk the dire issues of the war was observable in some quarters. Only candidates claiming to be Unionists announced themselves, but some sought to propitiate the favor of rebel sympathizers by publishing that if elected to Congress they would "*refuse* to vote men and money for the further prosecution of the war unless the President revoked his Emancipation Proclamation." These equivocal manifestations aroused the loyal feelings of the masses, and Conventions were promptly called in most of the districts, to select and unite upon true Union candidates. The effect is happy. One candidate, (Col. MCHENRY,) to whom such doubtful sentiments were attributed, has come out and repudiated the charge, and declares for the uncompromising prosecution of the war. The Lexington District nominated Mr. CRITTENDEN, and in a distinct resolution pronounced in favor of furnishing the Administration with every agency needed in the conduct of the war, without limitation or qualification. In the district lately represented by Hon. Mr. DUNLAP, a like declaration was made, and W. H. RANDAL nominated, who pledged himself to a faithful adherence to this patriotic policy.

A similar purpose and policy prevail in other districts. It is evident that the whole State will follow in this course, and that there will be no conditions offered to be imposed by Kentucky, in the next Congress, on the President, in the measures that may be deemed necessary for quelling the rebellion. The candidates that are nominated in Kentucky will certainly be elected. The State will be a unit for the war.

It may strike some minds of very exuberant loyalty, that it is not much to boast of that Kentucky candidates for Congress are required, by the people, to be unreservedly for the war. But where so much doubt, hesitation and disaffection existed, as it was known existed in Kentucky, it *is* a great and noteworthy sign that it is so quietly and yet so thoroughly squelched by the loyal people of the State.

Re-enlistment of Volunteers.

The enemies of the Government have taken much comfort from the fact that a considerable portion of the volunteer force now in the field would soon be withdrawn from the Union armies by the expiration of their terms of enlistment. The reduction of our military strength from this source has indeed given some uneasiness to the loyalists of the North, and they have anxiously inquired how a like force was to be put in the field promptly enough to take the place of the returning volunteers.

It has not occurred to any considerable number of either class how small would be the difficulty in the premises. It did not enter into their calculations that the returning volunteers would, in large numbers, *resume their own places in the field*, under a reenlistment for the war. Yet such is the cheering and substantial fact. We confess we were not prepared for the developments that have been made in this direction since the volunteers began to return. In very great numbers, in some cases in almost entire companies and regiments, the disbanded volunteers express their desire to reenlist—and do reënlist for the war—before they leave camp, only taking a furlough of a few weeks to visit home.

The Government will be greatly relieved by this action of the soldiers. The country itself will feel relief in the lightness of the conscription that will be necessary if this spirit for reenlistment continues. To the cause itself, the advantage will be incalculable. Our Generals will not be surrounded with raw troops, new levies, unskilled citizens, whom it will require a year of arduous work to convert into soldiers that can be led against the enemy; but will get back, in strong columns, whole brigades and divisions of the veterans who have faced death on a score of battle-fields, and have the muscle, the nerve and the training to campaign as soldiers from the moment of their return to camp.

EXTRAVAGANT TONE OF JOURNALISM.—The *National Intelligencer* remonstrates with great force against the habit of dealing in extravagant language concerning the merits and proposed projects of Generals in the field, in advance of expected engagements. The effect of such excessive laudation is to beget undue expectations in the public mind, and to induce a corresponding depression and disappointment in the event of failure. We concur fully in the timely justice of the *Intelligencer's* remarks on this subject: indeed, our readers would recognize in them little more than a repetition, after the event, of cautions and suggestions to precisely the same effect which we made *before* Gen. HOOKER'S recent advance and failure. As long ago, for example, as on the 30th of April, we took occasion to protest against indulging toward Gen. HOOKER any of the extravagancies of language or of expectation with which it had been common to herald the movements of our commanding Generals. One sentence from that article will serve to show its drift, as well as the general tone of all our articles on that subject. We said:

"But we do most earnestly, for the sake of the nation, as well as for his, *beg of politicians and strategists of all sects and parties, to let him severely alone for the next half year at least.* If he achieves a great military reputation inside that period, he will have accomplished a very extraordinary feat, but there is not the smallest probability that one week less than that time will suffice for any such purpose. Consequently, even if he should win a battle within the month of May, it will still be premature to announce that the 'back of the rebellion is broken,' and it will be in the highest degree rash to *pronounce him either a young or a middle-aged Napoleon.*"

We thus depart from our usual custom, in referring to our own course, because the *Intelligencer* cites the TIMES as among the offenders in this respect;—basing its censure on a paragraph in which we set forth Gen. HOOKER'S own declared *intentions*, rather than our predictions, as to what he was about to do.

COPPERHEAD FORGERIES.—A certain portion of the Copperhead newspapers seem to have entered systematically on the business of ascribing to the TIMES articles which never appeared in its columns, and of imputing to its Editor political sentiments which he never entertained. Not long since we pursued with our denials for several weeks a forged extract from what purported to be a speech of the Editor—yet we see it still going the rounds of the secession prints as a genuine expression of our opinions. The Cooperstown *Freeman* brings us another pretended extract from our columns, declaring that "martial law over the entire North is a national necessity"—a sentiment which we never entertained, embodied in a paragraph which never appeared in the TIMES, but was cut from the columns of the *Herald*. So also we find in the Cleveland *Plaindealer* an article of over half a column, vindicating the rebel accounts of the affair at Chancellorsville, denouncing Gens. HOOKER, WADSWORTH and SEDGWICK, and assailing the Administration,—credited to the NEW-YORK TIMES. Nothing of the sort ever appeared in our columns. What the Copperhead newspapers expect to accomplish by this systematic forgery we cannot imagine. In spite of all denials, they will, doubtless, continue to practice it to the end of the chapter.

STRATEGY.—We trust that no one who possesses or can procure a map of the State of Mississippi will fail to follow up the accounts we publish almost daily of the different strategic operations and manœuvres of Gen. GRANT against Vicksburgh. As we have said before, it is by far the most complicated, interesting and exciting game of strategy that has been played in this war. Every day develops new movements of different kinds at new points in novel ways. To the military student, as well as to the general student, the history of GRANT'S siege of Vicksburgh will prove one of the most absorbing chapters of modern war. It is well to follow up this history while it is being made.

THE PEACE CONVENTION AND THE DEMOCRACY.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* notices Ex-Mayor WOOD'S call for a Peace State Convention, and makes upon it the following comment:

"We do not profess to know how this solution of peace is to be obtained, *unless by a dissolution of the Union. Those who assist in such a consummation, however honestly, we believe, are playing into the hands of the worst class of Abolitionists* who dictate the headlong course of the Administration."

There are a great many persons who share the inability of the *Atlas and Argus* to see how peace is to be secured at present except by a dissolution of the Union. They object to such a consummation, not merely for the only reason which seems to convey weight with that partisan journal, that it will "play into the hands of the Abolitionists," but also because it would ruin the country. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the *Atlas* objects to the result, and is not prepared to countenance any project by which it may be brought about. In reply to the intimation that the Peace Convention is also to take "such other measures as the welfare of the Democratic party may require," the *Atlas and Argus* remarks, that "the Democratic party is fully able to take care of itself."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An excellent performance of "Aroldo" was given last night, to the usual indifferent attendance. All the artists were in fine voice, except Signor MAZZOLENI, who has hardly recovered, and the work—which merits more favor than it has received at the hands of the public—was received with applause. Mr. MARETZEK cannot thrive on this, and judiciously announces that the season will terminate on Monday, when PETRELLO'S opera of "Ione" will be given, for the last time. It is clear of no use to struggle against the stream. The public don't want any more opera for the moment.

To-day the last grand matinée will take place, when "Ione" will be given. The main cast is, of course, excellent, and Madame GUERRABELLA is seen to immense advantage as the heroine.

IRVING HALL.—There will be a double entertainment at this establishment to-day, celebrating a double event. Mr. GOTTSCHALK returns to the City after a brief absence, and Mr. HARRISON, the spirited proprietor of the Hall, takes his annual benefit. Either announcement would, we are sure, attract a liberal audience; under the present circumstances there will, we trust, be an overflowing attendance. The morning concert begins at 12, and the evening at 7½. These two entertainments will introduce the following artists: Mme. D'Angri, Miss Barretche, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Miss Louisa Krolkowska, Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, Mr. Theodor. Thomas, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Harry Sanderson, Mr. Wm. Castle and Signor Abella. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will introduce a novelty—the Grand March from the "Tannhauser," arranged for four pianos, and will also play several of his most popular pieces.

The Alps by Sunrise.

This is the name given by GIGNOUX to his last and best work, now on exhibition at Goupil's Gallery, and which is attracting the attention and admiration of all lovers of art. Without being a portrait of any particular locality, it yet possesses, in a sufficient degree, enough of the general features of Switzerland, its ice-capped mountains, its placid lakes, its verdant plains, its rocky hills and shadowy valleys, to warrant the assumption that it conveys, even to those who have never visited that land, a correct idea of the Bernese Alps and the surrounding country. Heretofore little credit has been awarded GIGNOUX for any expression of tenderness in his pictures; aught in their treatment like poetry or sentiment, seemed foreign to this nature, and while he gave us, so to speak, the strong prose of autumn in brilliant reds and yellows, he never presented us with the delicate poetry of Spring-time with its light tints of green and blue. This feeling, however, is pleasingly apparent in the present picture, which is an eminently thoughtful and suggestive one, breathing the very spirit of rural peace and quietude. It is in marked contrast, both in its subject and color, to his "Indian Summer," though it possesses the same freedom of execution and harmonious management of light and shade which characterise that work. The luminous nature of the atmosphere is skillfully expressed, and the aerial perspective, observable in the immense distance given to the mountains, is admirably carried out.

As the title indicates, this picture depicts a sunrise in the Alps, when the first rays of the King of Day come streaming from beyond their snowy peaks, making a gleaming pathway across the lake, bathing the summits of the hills in golden light, and steeping the verdurous plains in warmth and bloom. Its beams dispel the mists of night, and cause them to wind in graceful festoons up the mountain's sides, to creep, with noiseless footsteps, along the vales, and to hover lingeringly, as if loath to depart, over the still water.

There is a fine bit of rustic beauty in the right-hand corner of this picture, where an old mill, with fallen rafters and broken wheel, shaded by Alpine pines and other trees, about the roots of which a brook leaps from rock to rock, forming a dimpled pool, with water-plants floating on its surface, attracts the eye. The introduction of the figures of Swiss peasants in the foreground, with the grazing cows near by, give a life-like interest to the scene, and destroys any feeling of loneliness, which a work of this kind would otherwise give to the spectator. The excellences of this picture cannot fail to add to the reputation of the artist.

Sale of Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 15.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $2,065,000 in "five-twenties" to-day, in the following localities: New-York and New-Jersey, $959,000; Boston, $440,000; Rhode Island, $100,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $287,000; Ohio and Cincinnati, $109,000; Delaware, $61,000; Washington, D. C., $33,000; Baltimore, $23,000; Kentucky, $27,000; Missouri, $9,000; Indiana and Illinois, $17,000. The increasing amounts from the Border States is a gratifying feature in the above list.

Western Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 15.

The bridge over the Monongahela at Fairmount, destroyed by the rebels some two weeks since, has been restored, and railroad communication with the West is fully re-established.

Gen. KELLY telegraphs from Grafton that the rebels have left the line of the Parkersburgh road and retreated South.

Murder Trial.

BOSTON, Friday, May 15.

The trial of HORACE P. DAVIS for the murder of NATHAN BREED, before the Supreme Court, in session at Salem, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. BREED was found murdered on the 23d of December last in his own store in Lynn, and the testimony very directly implicated DAVIS as the perpetrator. The defence was insanity.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.
LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond's
New Spring and Summer
JUVENILE FASHIONS.
Comprehending a boundless variety of everything dashing and elegant in
BOY'S CLOTHING,
Both for in-door and out-door wear, that
MOTHERS OF FINE TASTE
Can desire, are now ready, marked down to the
LOWEST PRICES.
At the CENTRAL FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
And at No. 214 Broadway.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.
Cassimere Business Coats.....$3 00 to $12
Cassimere Pants.....$2 50 to $7
Cassimere Vests.....$1 50 to $4
At
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 and 68 } Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Extract of "The Night-blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality; a sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,
No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Up Town Depot
For the supply of
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING-MACHINES,
NO. 630 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.
Splendid operators
Furnished to families
By the day or week,
With or without machines.
MACHINES TO LET.

Arnoux's
MERCHANT TAILORING
HAS REMOVED
TO
BROADWAY CORNER OF FOURTH-STREET.
Mr. ANTHONY ARNOUX, Sen., who was connected with the old firm of A. & G. A. ARNOUX, and later of A. ARNOUX & SON, will hereafter be found at the above location.
We offer all kinds of goods in the tailoring line, and shall sell
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.
New-York, May 15, 1863.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.
The cheapest cash Clothing Warehouse in the City.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Keckardt's Cattle Powder.
The merciful man is kind to his beast.
For fattening and improving all kinds of stock
Agents, H. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
For sale by all dealers.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Costiveness.—No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, and no one can expect to enjoy health permanently who permits it, for it is contrary to the economy of the system, and gives rise to a goodly proportion of the ills which afflict the human race. To neglect it, therefore, is to insure ill health of greater or less duration; yet, in attempting its removal, discrimination with regard to the remedies to be used is requisite. Violent purgatives temporarily remove obstructions, weaken the bowels, and reduce the strength of the patient, and are followed usually by greater constipation, rendering another and another dose necessary, until even the strongest purgatives refuse their effect, and the patient's condition becomes deplorable. What is required is a gentle purgative—one having some action on the liver, and one that can be taken daily without impairing the strength of the patient, or injury to the system, until the tendency to constipation is removed. But few remedies have been found to meet these requirements, and of these few probably none have been so successful, as demonstrate by many years' use, as Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, which are usually taken every night at bedtime, causing, in proper doses, no inconvenience during the night, and producing no sickness or unpleasant effect during the day, so that persons may follow their usual avocations, whether of business or pleasure, in the same manner as if they had not taken the Pills. Their good effect will begin to be obvious after a week or two's use, particularly in greater clearness of mind, and an increased energy and disposition to work and to enjoy life, and their continued use in the restoration of the health to the patient. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., and at retail by Druggists generally.

Paris, London and New-York Medical ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 engravings, cloth, upon the infallible treatment of Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Genito-urinary organs, &c., by M. L. DAMOUR, Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York City. Mailed in sealed envelopes for $1, by F. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

Mathews' Venetian Hair Dye, acknowledged by all to be the cheapest in the world. Easily applied; works to a charm, the hair requiring no preparation. Produces any shade that may be desired. Does not dry or scorch the hair; produces a permanent color—one that will neither fade, crock, or wash out. One that is as permanent as the hair itself. Price 50 cents.
M. L. MATHEWS,
General Agent, 16 Cedar-st., New-York.

Try It.—Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 709 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished with artificial limbs by order of Surg.-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surg. Wheaton, U. S. N.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-BURN, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard-sts.
Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the Inventor.

100 Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for sale, at great bargains, or to let. Monthly payments received for the same by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-BURN, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts.
Price 50 cents per box.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

MARRIED.

BLACK—BOYD.—On Thursday, May 14, by Rev. S. S. Finny, DAMAL BLACK and MARGARET BOYD, daughter of John Boyd, all of this City.

HEERMANCE—WOOLSEY.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, May 14, by Rev. Prof. Noah Porter, D. D., Rev. EDGAR S. HEERMANCE, of Castleton, N. Y., and AGNES, eldest daughter of Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, President of Yale College.

SLADE—STOKES.—On Monday, May 11, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., FRANCIS H. SLADE, of the house of John Slade & Co., and ELIZABETH JAMES, daughter of Mr. Jas. Stokes, of this City.

OGILVIE—BUCHAN.—In Springwood, Westchester County, on Thursday, May 14, by Rev. Dr. Lillie, of Kingston, ARCHIBALD OGILVIE and HANNAH, eldest daughter of Mr. James Buchan.

MAJOR—LUQUEER.—On Thursday, May 14, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., WILLIAM KEVAN MAJOR and MARY T., daughter of Robert S. Luqueer.

TOMPKINS—HIGGINS.—On Thursday evening, May 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward Hopper, J. EDWARD TOMPKINS and CAROLINE AUGUSTA, daughter of Daniel C. Higgins, Esq., and niece of the officiating clergyman, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ANNIN.—On Friday, May 15, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of John and Mary M. Annin.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, May 18, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 71 West 47th-st., near 6th-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, N. J., for interment.

BADGER.—On Thursday evening, May 14, from injuries received at the fire corner Cherry and Pike sts., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, GEORGE W. BADGER, Ex-Foreman of Engine Company No. 19, aged 29 years, 9 months and 19 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the Fire Department in general, and Keystone Lodge, No. 235, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Stanton-st. Baptist Church.
☞ Boston and Maine papers please copy.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 14, Mrs. PHEBE BUTLER, widow of the late Silas Butler, aged 71 years.
The funeral will take place on Sunday, May 17, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 44 Sands-st.

BOOTH.—On Wednesday morning, May 13, WALDO CORNWALL, son of Ralph W. and Julia D. Booth, aged 2 years and 7 months.

CROZIER.—In West Point, Va., on Friday, May 8, Lieut. CROZIER, 6th New-York Cavalry, aged 20 years and 5 months.
Funeral on Saturday, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, corner of 7th and Bloomfield sts., Hoboken, N. J. Interment in Greenwood. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

DONGAN.—Suddenly, WALTER, youngest son of Walter and Harriet Dongan, aged 3 years, 8 months and 16 days.
The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, May 16, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 130 West 10th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further invitation.

GAMBLE.—In Potomac Creek Hospital, on Wednesday, May 6, of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville on Sunday, May 3, Capt. JOHN GAMBLE, Co. H., 5th regiment New-Jersey Volunteers.
Funeral will take place from the Hedding M. E. Church, Montgomery-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

HIGGINS.—On Friday, May 15, Mrs. MARY HIGGINS.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 253 Henry-st., on MONDAY, May 18, at 4 o'clock P. M.

KIP.—In this City, on Friday, May 15, LEONARD W. KIP, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.
His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Stryker's,) in 34th st., near 8th-av., on Sunday afternoon, May 17, at 2 o'clock.

NOYES.—In Cairo, Ill., on Tuesday, April 28, of pneumonia, CHARLES RUSSELL, son of William C. and Jane R. Noyes, of this City, aged 16 years and 11 months.
His remains will be interred in Greenwood this morning.

PRICE.—Killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, on Friday, May 1, CHANNING MOORE PRICE, Major and Chief of Staff with Gen. Stuart, and second son of Thomas R. Price, Esq., of Richmond, Va., aged 20 years.

PEARCE.—In Fairmount, Westchester County, on Friday, May 15, of consumption, REBECCA A., wife of John Pearce, in the 29th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, Broad-st., Fairmount.

SLATER.—On Thursday, May 14, CORNELIUS O. SLATER, aged 27 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 16, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 21 Cottage-place, without further notice.

SNELLING.—In Stamford, Conn., on Friday, May 15, FLORENCE D., only child of J. Greenwood and Susie T. Snelling, aged 15 months and 15 days.

TROWBRIDGE.—On Thursday, May 14, RUTHERFORD, son of George A. and Cornelia P. Trowbridge, aged 4 months and 17 days.
Funeral services on Saturday afternoon, May 16, at 3 o'clock, from No. 160 West 48th-st.

TERRY.—On Tuesday, May 15, of quick consumption, Mrs. LYDIA ELIZABETH TERRY.
Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock, on Sunday, May 17, at the residence of her father, Galen Terry, No. 121 West 45th-st., without further invitation.

VORIS.—In Sing Sing, at the house of her son-in-law, Marlborough Churchill, on Friday, May 15, Mrs. MARY ANNA VORIS, widow of Richard R. Voris.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday next, May 18, at 12 o'clock.

VAN BUSKIRK.—In Peekskill, on Friday, May 15, of croup, GEORGE, son of Richard and Charlotte Van Buskirk, aged 1 year, 6 months and 25 days.
Funeral from the residence of his grandmother, at Peekskill, on Monday, May 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOOD.—On Wednesday, May 13, suddenly, JOSEPH WOOD, in the 20th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 17, at 2 o'clock, from the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs.

WILSON.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 14, JACOB P. WILSON, in the 34th year of his age.
The funeral services will take place at his residence in Philadelphia, from thence the body will be removed to the burial-place of his father, James G. Wilson, at Greenwood. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the cars, about 3 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, May 16, to convey the mourners and friends of the family who may desire to accompany the corpse to Greenwood.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 277.—May 13, 1863.
66, 7, 67, 3, 76, 37, 75, 16, 71, 43, 46, 23, 73, 1.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 278.—May 15, 1863.
56, 27, 30, 62, 66, 44, 29, 32, 57, 17, 40, 23,
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of May 5, 1863, No. 8,516 drew $100,000, No. 8,322 drew $50,000, No. 8,050 drew $30,000, No. 2,368 drew $10,000, No. 1,211 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes, 30 per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons and American gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

IODINE.

OF ALL REMEDIAL AGENTS, IODINE stands preëminent. The amount of ability, zeal and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the
HUMAN SYSTEM
has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in *Materia Medica*, and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.
Iodine was discovered in the year 1812, and received its name from the Greek word which heads this article. It is an elementary body, obtained from seaweed, is very volatile, and has great control over
SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
It acts upon the
HEART,
LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR
SYSTEM.
It neutralizes metallic mercury and all the mercurial compounds that can possibly occur in the living body.
THE TONIC
operation of iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.
The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of
HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY
enables us to recommend
IODINE WATER.
A solution of pure Iodine in pure water, as a specific for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Heart, Liver and Kidney diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Disease.
Its genuineness as a pure solution, and its excellence as a medicine, are attested by Dr. Chilton, Prof. Parker, Prof. Booth, Dr. Whitney, and others equally known to science.
TESTIMONIALS MAY BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE.
Price $1 per Bottle. $5 per half dozen.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists.
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all Druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer ETNA, and for the German States, *via* Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this Office, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of May, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the uptown stations as follows:
Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.
Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.
Station E, 9:05 A. M.
Stations F and G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUfactory and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
All goods warranted.

DR. JENKINS' LECTURES ON PROPHECY.—The ninth of the course will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock, in the church corner of Canal and Greene sts.; entrance on Greene-st.; seats free. Subject—*The Glorious Throne*, Revelation iv.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
MEMBERS' OPPOSITION TICKET,
1863.
For President,
CHARLES H. SWORDS,
with A. T. Stewart & Co.
For Vice-President,
THADDEUS W. TABER,
with James Morrison & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary,
THEODORE I. HUSTED,
with Jesse Hoyt & Co.
For Recording Secretary,
SAMUEL W. HARNED,
with U. S. Warehouse Bureau.
For Treasurer,
HARVEY H. WOODS,
with 2d-av. Railroad Company.
For Directors,
JAMES W. EDWARDS,
with Hill, Tilden, Brinkerhoff & Phillips.
THOMAS T. HAZARD, with Lawton Brothers.
S. SEABURY GUION, with Williams & Guion.
EDWIN P. WEED, with Lathrop, Luddington & Co.
B. AUDLEY CLARK, with Bank of America.
ROBT. WALKER IRWIN, with Kirkland & Von Sachs.
A. JUDSON DECKER, with David Morrison & Son.
ELECTION TUESDAY, May 19.
☞ Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as $3, $5 and $8 a set. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as $1, $2 and $3 a set, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS AND STEEL COMBS.
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

THE NORWICH AND NEW-YORK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—The well known and favorite steamer the CITY OF NEW YORK, Capt. JEWETT, is about to withdraw from her route for a few days, and her place occupied by a new and younger sister, THE CITY OF NEW-LONDON. This new steamer enters the line on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, under the charge of Capt. LEONARD SMITH, whose qualifications for his position are of an elevated character, and who will promote the important interests confided him.
A general rather than a particular description is all that can here be attempted regarding this beautiful boat. Suffice it to say she was built by Messrs. John Englis & Son, is 760 tons burden, 220 feet in length, 35 feet beam, 9 feet hold, and is propelled by a beam-engine from the Allaire Works, containing a 54-inch cylinder, and 11 feet stroke, with side-wheels 9 feet face, and 33 feet diameters. She is furnished with 44 first-class staterooms in her upper hall, and is well provided with berths below stairs—in short, offering for a steamer of her character liberal and delightful accommodations.
It is but proper to say in this connection that, in the general arrangement and equipment of all the steamers of this line, a just appreciation of the efficiency of those gentlemen composing the Board of Direction, and especially of that gentleman selected from their number upon whose shoulders reposes the general management of the line, cannot be too highly entertained, and passengers are daily waiving the slight inconvenience of very early rising in going East, as they take into consideration the unusual comforts here afforded on board steamers and cars, respectively.
Passengers for Boston and the East leave daily at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 39 North River, by steamers CITY OF NEW-LONDON, Capt. SMITH, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and CITY OF BOSTON, Capt. WILCOX, on alternate days.
Due notice will be given of the readiness of the CITY OF NEW-YORK.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

UP-TOWN MILLINERY.—MRS. R. B. JANES, No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., has just opened a choice assortment of lace and straw bonnets, children's hats, ribbons, flowers, &c. Also, mourning bonnets at lowest cash prices.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.
IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.
IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.
IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.
IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.
IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.
IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.
IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.
IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.
IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.
The principal vital force in the human system is the iron contained in the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if from any cause whatever the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease. The great value of
IRON AS A MEDICINE
Is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation, and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup.
BY COMBINATION IN A WAY BEFORE
UNKNOWN.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
is a protected solution of
THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
and STRIKES AT THE ROOT of disease by supplying the blood with its
LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.
This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and all Diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by
DEBILITY
or a
LOW STATE
of
THE SYSTEM.
To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of
IRON IN THE BLOOD
without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.
The proofs of the efficacy of this remedy, in THOUSANDS OF CASES where ordinary medicines have failed to give relief, are so well established that invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.
For a SPRING MEDICINE it has no equal.
Pamphlets sent free.
Prepared as heretofore by N. L. CLARK & CO.
J. P. DINSMORE, Sole Agent,
No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
Sold by all Druggists.

THE BOWERY CLOTHING CO.
106 BOWERY NEAR GRAND-ST.
SIGN OF THE BULLETIN.
NEW-YORK.

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS,
ATTENTION!
THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-st.,
(Sign of the Bulletin,)
Will supply your wants in the
CLOTHING
line, at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment. Call and see for yourselves.

MISS DICKINSON IN BROOKLYN.
By request of many citizens, Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture in the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 22. Her subject will be, *How Providence is Teaching the Nation.* Admission to Parquette, Dress Circle and Balcony, 50 cents; Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Further particulars hereafter.

"COSTAR'S" VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.
FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED BUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, &c., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c.
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
☞ Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
☞ BEWARE of all worthless imitations.
☞ Principal Depot, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

THE PITCHERS ARE READY.
We mean the new, seasonable, patent double silver-plated ICE PITCHERS: a little higher in price than last year, but much more beautiful patterns, and of the quality of "SHEFFIELD PLATE." The style and quantity of our TEA SETS, URNS, CASTERS, WAITERS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c., are equal to any in the City, and our wholesale and retail patrons will find it to their interest to purchase of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
P. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!
A fine collection of Roses, Verbenas, Petunias, Geraniums, Fuschias and all other bedding-out plants; and also a fine lot of Standard Roses for sale, by W. FITZPATRICK, florist, 25th-st. and Broadway. Baskets always on hand for those who want plants for the country.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is his delight."
J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES, warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED paper for Cartes de Visite. The best is made by
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturer of Photo. Materials,
No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.
Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

SPRING,
1863,
OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS
NOW READY,
Comprising all the articles necessary for a
GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

UNIFORMS
FOR OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
Made up in a
Very superior style by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

DRAWN & ENGRAVED FROM LIFE.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.
STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.
STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.
STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.
AMBROSIA AN OILY EXTRACT, FOR THE HAIR.
MADE FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND HERBS, FOR THE HAIR.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. THE GENUINE ARTICLE IS ONLY TO BE HAD AT
BUT DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.
BUT DR. STERLING'S THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE FOR THE HAIR.
BUT DR. STERLING'S THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP. FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP. FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP. FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.
Every lady should try it. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA
will cause the hair to grow in the most luxuriant manner. It is a sure preventive against baldness; prevents the hair from falling out or from turning premature gray. Will restore gray hair to its original color, by curing the disease of the scalp.
CERTIFICATES.
This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now, my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN, No. 182 Bleecker-st.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Proprietor.
Thousands of similar certificates may be seen at the Depot, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by Druggists everywhere.

AT RETAIL,
TEN THOUSAND DOZEN
RICH PARIS SILK
NECK-TIES,
At the following prices
25 cent TIES at 15 cents.
40 cent TIES at 25 cents.
50 cent TIES at 35 cents.
75 cent TIES at 50 cents.
Also, a large stock of SCARFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS, Traveling and Dress Shirts, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., all of which we offer *at much less than* "POPULAR PRICES."
N. B.—This is the *only* place to buy NECK-TIES and COLLARS *at just what they are worth.*
PLINY F. SMITH & BLAKE,
Late J. H. BLAKE & Co.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

MEN'S & BOYS'
FINE LINEN
COLLARS,
15
CENTS EACH,
Or $

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES,

ROMAN SCARFS,
LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
FOUR-PLY COLLARS,
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS,
FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
IVORY SLEEVE STUDS,
IVORY BOSOM STUDS,
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS,
GAUZE MERINO DRAWERS,
UMBRELLAS, CANES,
SUSPENDERS, CAPS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
FANCY HOSIERY, &c.

A large and popular variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS

TO ORDER,

Unrivaled

IN QUALITY, FITTING AND MANUFACTURE,

At UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,

No. 495 BROADWAY,
(Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salesroom,)

THE NEWEST STYLES

SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,

EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED.

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 19th of May, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.

WM. J. ASKEW, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on MONDAY the Eighteenth instant, at half-past one o'clock P. M., in Room Number Eight City Hall. All persons interested are invited to be present without further notice.

PETER MITCHELL,
F. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons interested are requested to attend without further notice.

JOHN T. HENRY,
PETER MITCHELL,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
} Committee on Ferries.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOLEY,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Assignee for the late firm of Purdy & Tyson, of No. 36 Bowery, in this City, hereby gives notice that all persons having claims against said firm must present the same at my office, before the first day of June next.

DANIEL B. FAYERWEATHER, Assignee,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1863. Nos. 28 and 30 Spruce-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIBBAL'S SPRING ROCKING-HORSE DEPOT—Removed to No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, Children's Carriages, &c. Send stamp for illustrated circular and price-list.

GLASS LETTERS

Gilded or stained. Generally adopted for first-class store windows. More attractive, lasting, and therefore cheaper than ordinary gilding. Painters order. Brass, wood, porcelain and other letters. Depot No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 71 Maiden-lane.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock, in large or small lots.

R. R. CREAN,
No. 6 Barclay-st.

PAPER, PAPER, PAPER.

A. P. HAND, wholesale paper warehouse, No. 44 Beekman-st., will constantly fill orders of every description at less than jobbing prices. No connection with the combined monopoly for high prices. A. P. HAND,
No. 44 Beekman-st.

CHARLES FINE FLAVORED OLD PLANTATION COFFEE, 27 cents per pound.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

For sale by grocers generally.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 223, 225 and 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FLY MOSQUITO SHIELD OR GUARD—J. HAVENS, Sixty-first-st., for the army, navy, travelers, sick or wounded, or any one who is troubled with mosquitoes, flies or dust; price for all sizes \$1 to \$2. J. HAVENS & CO., Manufacturers, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 24, New-York.

ALDERNEY CATTLE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a few thoroughbred Alderney cattle, selected and imported. They can be seen at Fort Washington, near New-York City. JOHN HAVENS.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY—United States and Notary—N. Y. Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 5—second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS EXECUTOR OF W. EMILE FIELD, deceased, will in order to close the estate, sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the dwelling-house on the premises, in the village of Peekskill, the real estate of the said Field usually known as the CAPT. REQUA FARM, situated near the flourishing village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, the first stopping place of Railroad Express trains North. The place consists of about

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FERTILE LAND,

on which is a great variety of fruit and shade-trees, and abounds in

ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES,

with unsurpassed views of the Bay, Highlands and surrounding country.

It is believed that for the number of its beautiful locations, the excellence of its soil, its proximity to schools and churches, conveniences to the River and Railroad, and the extent, variety and beauty of its prospect, this property presents inducements for purchase which are rarely offered.

The property is well adapted for division, being already intersected by avenues, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers on accommodating terms. The executor, before the day of public sale, will sell at private sale any portion that may be desired.

For information as to the property, apply to THOMAS NELSON, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.; ISAAC SEYMOUR, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.; D. F. CLAPP, Cashier of Westchester County Bank, Peekskill; or to the subscriber, at Croton Landing.

CYRUS FROST, Executor.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, HAS removed to No. 14 Pine-st., where he will give, as heretofore, SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS at private sale. Also, to AUCTION SALES of Stocks, Real Estate, &c., on liberal terms.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

Of steamer SUNBEAM and her CARGO.
CARGO of prize schooner Mary Teresa.
CARGO of prize schooner Mercury.
And CARGO of prize sloop Wave.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by order Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, under direction of ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal, cargoes of the above vessels, viz.:

BRANDY,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS,
LEAD
ARMS and AMMUNITION,
HATS,
SALT,
FISH,
IRON,
THREAD,
FLOUR,
and
TURPENTINE.

Steamer SUNBEAM, with her tackle, apparel, and everything on board belonging to the same steamer.

Terms cash. Catalogues ready on 12th inst.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal for Southern District of New-York,

Cargoes of schooner
HETTIWAN.
FLORIDA.
And brig
MINNA.

Consisting of COTTON, RESIN, SALT, COPPERAS, EPSOM SALTS, GUNNY BAGS, AND GROUND SALT.

Also, at 12 o'clock, at the same place, on board
SCHOONER FLORIDA,
Her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock.

Catalogues are now ready.

ALSO,
BRIG MINNA.
Her tackle, apparel and furniture, and as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c., viz.

One light family carriage with pole and shafts; seats four persons. One open wagon with pole and shafts and shifting seats; will accommodate two, four or six persons. One single rockaway wagon with leather top. One second-hand double harness. One second-hand single harness, saddle and bridle, lots of blankets, nets, &c., &c., the whole belonging to a private establishment.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—Sorrell horse, about 11½ hands; about 8 years old; has been driven on the road in 3:30, and is reported much faster; cost in Vermont in January last, \$300; believed to be perfectly sound and kind; has been ridden by a lady; is a square even traveler.

P. C. BUCKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY BULKLEY & FINK, OFFICE NO. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, will sell, SATURDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

BY ORDER OF JOHN N. WHITING, ESQ., ASSIGNEE.

Parcel No. 1—75 shares in the Trenton Iron Company's stock, and 100 shares in the Novelty Iron Works stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure \$5,050 with interest.

Parcel No. 2—50 shares in Trenton Iron Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same, to secure \$3,698 50-100.

Parcel No. 3—20 shares in the American Bank Note Company, 22 shares in the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure \$2,153 40, with interest.

Parcel No. 4—21 shares of the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure \$1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 5—Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for \$1,275, and scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for \$500, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure \$1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 6—40 shares of the American Bank Note Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure \$1,000 and interest.

Parcel No. 7—31 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure \$600 and interest.

Parcel No. 8—9 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure \$200 and interest.

Parcel No. 9—15 shares of the stock of the Novelty Iron Works, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure \$907 49 and interest.

Parcel No. 10—Interest in the old New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of \$1,000 each.

Parcel No. 11—Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares, \$1,000 each.

Parcel No. 12—23 shares of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company.

Parcel No. 13—Mercantile Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 14—New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 15—6 shares American Bank Note Company's stock.

Interest in the New-York Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., estimated at about \$5,000.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel, black walnut chairs in green reps, painted and enameled marble-top cottage suite, carved rosewood armoir-a-glace, carved rosewood wardrobe, carved oak and black walnut extension dining-table, dining-room chairs in hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre table, gilt frame French plate mantle mirrors, carved rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood reception chairs, lace window curtains and cornices, mahogany sofas, chairs and lounges, in hair cloth, Chinese gong, silver and plated ware, mahogany washstands with marble top, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, straw palliasses, dressing bureaus, kitchen furniture, china, crockery and glassware.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

450 Prussian muskets, and 500 siege rifled muskets, to be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON THE CORNER OF CATHARINE AND MADISON STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at Auction, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Trustees of the Society for the Promotion of the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, the plot of land, together with the substantial brick buildings thereon, situate on the southwesterly corner of Catharine and Madison sts., as per diagram. The first floor has five stores fronting on Catharine-st.; the upper part and basement are now used by the Society, but can at a small expense be converted for business purposes. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS—NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST 13TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., the two four-story brick dwelling-houses, with all the modern improvements, and lot 21 feet 6 inches front on said street by 100 feet deep. Lot No. 39 is now occupied by a private family, and lot No. 41 is now occupied as a first-class boarding-house. Each lot is 21 feet 6 inches front on the said street by 100 feet 6 inches deep. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, at the store of the late firm of Chesebrough & Ripley, No. 1 Fulton-st., will sell at public auction, on the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 1 Fulton-st., the entire stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Gauntlets, Caps, Braces, Garters, Ribbons, Laces, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c., of the late firm, consisting in part of 1,000 dozen

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds o date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

As the right to convert Legal Tender Notes into Five Twenty Bonds expires on the 1st of July, parties having their funds in Savings Banks, the interest upon which would be forfeited if withdrawn before that day, can secure bonds, to be delivered during the FIRST TWENTY DAYS of JULY, by a deposit of 10 per cent with the subscribers.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No 6 Broad-st,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS'
BOUGHT, COLLECTED OR ADVANCED UPON.

DORMAN, JOSLYN & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
Dealers in Government Securities and Specie. Ordnance vouchers, Quartermasters' vouchers, Quartermasters' checks and navy claims wanted at market rates. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers on commission. Gold for duties at the lowest rates. United States Certificates of Indebtedness (old and new) constantly on hand and for sale. Subscriptions received for United States five-twenty year six per cent. Bonds at par.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 7 Broadway, on the 26 day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for the election of seven Directors of said Company, and three inspectors of the next succeeding election. The polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 22 to June 3, both inclusive.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 15, 1863.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P.M.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—AT AN ELECTION held on TUESDAY, 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year:

FOR DIRECTORS.

ANTHONY P. HALSEY,	PETER V. KING,
CHAS. E. BILL,	EZRA WHEELER,
E. BOONEN GRAVES,	PHILETUS H. HOLT,
CHAS. P. LEVERICH,	WILLIAM OOLNOT,
JOSIAH LANE,	GABRIMER G. HOWLAND
FREDK SCHUCHARDT,	JOHN N. BRADLEY,

JAMES H. BANKER.

For Inspectors of Election.—W. Templeton Johnson, Henry R. Winthrop, Henry Otshout.

At a special meeting of the Directors, held this day, Mr. HALSEY having declined a re-election on account of ill-health, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, was unanimously elected President, and JAMES H. BANKER, Esq., Vice-President.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ARIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	RICHARD L. KENNEDY,
EDMUND JAMESON,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAML B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,

JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AGREEABLE TO VOTE PASSED AT the annual meeting of the Company, Feb. 11, 1863, books for the transfer of stock of this Company, in this City, will be opened on MONDAY NEXT, at this Office, and will be kept open until the following Monday, when the books will be closed, for the purpose of securing the signatures of the stockholders to the terms of consolidation with the "Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company," as approved by the Executive Committee.

CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD
COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON and after the eighteenth (18th) day of May next, the United States Trust Company of New-York will act as Registrar of Transfers, and Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., of New-York, as Transfer Agents, of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. The books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the ninth (9th) inst., to reopen at 10 A. M. on MONDAY, the eighteenth inst. All transfers of stock will be made at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 9th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT this Company is prepared to discount the payment of interest on their issue of $2,400,000 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, being the first Coupon attached to said Bonds.

On presentation of the Coupons at the office of Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., the interest will be paid, less five per cent. discount for the period unexpired.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.—The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Litchfield, Montgomery County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the first day of June, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on and after the 30th inst. By order of the Board,

R. TOUSEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF ALL classes, of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, are invited to meet at the Company Transfer Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, 3 P. M.

S. H. MEYER,
President.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Weds'y May 6.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Weds'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New York, Weds'y, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16,	SATURDAY, June 6,
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations.).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. will dispatch the following first-class full-powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON.....WEDNESDAY, June 10.
MARATHON.....WEDNESDAY, June 24.
KEDAR.....WEDNESDAY, July 8,
And every alternate Wednesday.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:

Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....$32 50

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:

Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

For Steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and Cabin passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOWEGIAN,
Capt. MCMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, May 16.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

Regular sailing days WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP
SALVOR
will sail for WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN and ALEXANDRIA on SATURDAY, May 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER. For freight or passage apply to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

☞ The ships of this line discharge and receive freight at Alexandria.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
P. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received. Bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will send the next vessel of their freight line to San Juan del Norte with dispatch.

The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. ASA BAKER, will sail on Thursday, May 7.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway.

Letters for Greytown will be received until Thursday noon.

JOHN E. BODY, Vice-President.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....May 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....May 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....May 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer books will close on the 14th and reopen on the 25th inst.

By order of the Board,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS SATURDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock,
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST
GRAND MATINEE OF THE SEASON,
when Petrella's new and brilliantly successful opera of
IONE
will be presented, with its superb cast and gorgeous mise en scene,

IONE.....MADAME GUERRABELLA
Nidia, a slave.....Mlle. SULZER
Glauco, the Athenian.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis.....Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern-keeper.....Signor BIACHI
Salustio.....{ Patricians, }.....Signor RUBIO
Clodio.....{ Glauco's friends, }.....HERR MULLER
Dirce, Ione's slave.....Mme. FICHER
Patricians, Gladiators, People of Pompeii, Peasants, Guards, Centurions, Lictors, Soldiers, Slaves, &c
CONDUCTOR.....Signor J. NUNO.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, $1.

Tickets can be obtained at all the regular ticket offices and at all the principal music-stores and hotels.

ON MONDAY, CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18,
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
LAST APPEARANCE OF THE ENTIRE COMPANY.

CARD.—The Director begs to announce that the brief summer season of six nights having terminated, Monday evening will be the last appearance of the company, and the

FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

on which occasion, Petrella's new and brilliantly successful Opera of "IONE" will be presented as a valedictory performance.

IONE.
(THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.)

IONE.....MADAME GUERRABELLA
Nidia, a slave.....Mlle. SULZER
Glauco, the Athenian.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis.....Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern keeper.....Signor BIACHI
Salustio.....{ Patricians. }.....Signor RUBIO
Clodio.....{ Glauco's friends }.....HERR MULLER
Dirce, Ione's slave.....Mme. FICHER
Conductor.....Signor J. NUNO

THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS commences this morning at the box office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifiction and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mix. daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3.30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3.30 and 6 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9.15 A. M. from 34th-st, stopping at all stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2.45 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road: at 4.15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.: for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR STEAMBOATS, ranging from 200 to 500 tons measurement. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

FOR SAKEWESBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, will leave Harrison-st., at 7 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY A STEAMBOAT—Either sidewheel or propeller, between 20 and 50 tons, adapted for a freight boat, in good running order. Address Box No. 131 *Times* Office, with size, speed, age, where insured, where seen, and what valued at.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
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8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Cases	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations,	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	0
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	5
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	100
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti	00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete.....$5 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book.....7 00
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Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless, or counterfeits. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphrey, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his offices as above for all forms of disease.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
ANOTHER NOVELTY.
ANOTHER NOVELTY.
THIS EVENING, the young comedian,
J. S. CLARKE,
Pronounced by the universal voice of the Press and public as
OUR GREATEST COMIC ARTIST,
OUR GREATEST COMIC ARTIST,
will appear, for the second time, in the character of
MR. SMASHINGTON,
In a new Farce entitled
SOMEBODY'S COAT,
Written expressly for him by J. E. McGlees, Esq.
It will be preceded by Tom Taylor's dashing Comedy, (for the last time,)
BABES IN THE WOOD,
Which has made
THE GREATEST HIT
In the season of merriment, being received, from its commencement to its close, with one continuous roar of laughter,
JEREMIAH BEETLE, (a henpecked lodging-house keeper,).....J. S. CLARKE
as originally acted by him, many nights in succession, with remarkable success.
Lady Blanche Rushton.....Miss Ada Clifton
Frank Rushton.....Mr. L. V. Barrett
Earl of Lazenby.....Mr. Martin
Tommy Slidell.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
REMEMBER!
LAST NIGHT
of
BABES IN THE WOOD.
SECOND NIGHT
of
SOMEBODY'S COAT!
THREE HOURS OF UNFLAGGING LAUGHTER!!!

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
JANE ENGLISH.
Immense hit of the
FRENCH TROUPE.
NEW PANTOMINES.
THIS EVENING, AND
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
the celebrated
TROUPE ST. DENIS,
from the Theatre La Scala, Milan.
The young and lively
BEAUTIFUL BELLE
ROSITA, QUEEN OF THE ROPE.

ROSITA	YOUNG,	ROSITA
ROSITA	BEAUTIFUL,	ROSITA
ROSITA	TALENTED,	ROSITA
ROSITA	CHARMING,	ROSITA
ROSITA	ELEGANT,	ROSITA
ROSITA	LIKE	ROSITA
ROSITA	MERCURY	ROSITA
ROSITA	in	ROSITA
ROSITA	ACTION.	ROSITA
ROSITA	SYLPH	ROSITA
ROSITA	in	ROSITA
ROSITA	GRACE.	ROSITA

JANE ENGLISH'S FIRST MATINEE,
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—DUFLOCQ'S GRAND TOUR OF THE HOLY LAND, or gigantic illuminated illustrations of a journey through Palestine, and superb Oriental costumes, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3½ o'clock.

ANNIVERSARIES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
THE BRADFORD COMMEMORATION.
MAY 20, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY proposes to commemorate, on its Two Hundreth Anniversary, the birthday of WILLIAM BRADFORD, who introduced the art of Printing into the Middle Colonies of British America, by an address and other appropriate proceedings. The address will be delivered by JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq., of Philadelphia, at the Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th of May, at 8 o'clock.

Each member of the Society will receive, on application, two single tickets of admission, which must be applied for at the Library, or to Col. Warner, No. 516 Broadway, on or before Monday, the 18th inst.

Members of the Press and veteran printers, and any descendants of William Bradford, who may be present in the City, are requested to make themselves known to the Committee, in order that they may be duly invited to attend.

The Society will hold a reception at the Library, on Thursday evening, May 21, at 8 o'clock. Members who wish to secure invitations to the reception, must apply as above immediately, as the number is of necessity very strictly limited, and they will be issued in the order of application until exhausted.

The Corporation of Trinity Church, of which William Bradford was a vestryman, from 1703 to 1710, have provided for the restoration of the tombstone erected to his memory in 1752, and a special service will be held on the occasion, immediately after evening prayer at the church, on Wednesday afternoon, May 20, at 3 o'clock. The members of the society and their guests are invited to participate in the ceremonies at the church. Should the weather prove unfavorable this service will take place at the same hour on the following day.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at DUNHAM'S India store, (new location,)

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE NEGRO?

A Lecture by Frederick Douglass.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was filled to repletion last evening by an audience of ladies and gentlemen, assembled to hear the colored orator, FREDERICK DOUGLASS. The speaker was introduced by Postmaster LINCOLN, and commenced by saying that the great question before the public at present was, "What shall be done with the negro?" The word negro had become the most frequent word in the language. Amid the conflict of opinion and the thunder and smoke of battle, the negro looms up, and will continue to do so until the question with regard to him is settled on the basis of justice. He proposed to-night to advocate the adoption of the negro into the family of the nation on terms of the most perfect equality as the only salvation of the country. The only way to secure peace to the nation was to do justice to the negro. He must not only be given freedom, but must be admitted to all the privileges of a citizen of the United States. Heretofore the negro had been regarded only as the means of putting money in the white man's pocket, like a bale of cotton, but hereafter he must be regarded and treated as a man. Under the past treatment of the negro we had seen nothing but the most abject servility from the North to the South; and what was our reward? Half a million of armed men were now seizing at the throat of the Government and threatening the destruction of the Republic. Having sacrificed 250,000 of our youths in bloody graves by this rebellion in the interest of Slavery, it was now time that we adopted a new policy. Under the old system, the golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," had been found impracticable; the Declaration of Independence had been found impracticable; the Constitution had been found impracticable; even the worthless carcass of the Democratic party had been found impracticable, and the South had broken it up and destroyed it at Charleston. But what, is now asked, shall be done with the negro? There were three or four schemes put forth to settle this question. The first was to reduce all black men to Slavery throughout the entire country, and enact laws to make the system uniform. But the trouble with this plan was that it would create an aristocracy—a master who would wish to rule all, whether white or black, so that those who did not own slaves would be like the poor whites of the South—mere trash. The second scheme was to colonize them. This was a very pleasing scheme to a large number of people at the North, but it was like sending missionaries to the moon; it was easy to see what great good they would do when there, but the question was how to get them there. By the time this war was ended there would hardly be money enough left to pay their transportation. Besides, the great trouble has been in years past that there were not negroes enough at the South. They have now tried to revive the Slave-trade for the sake of getting more. And they will need more than ever after the war. It had been said that the negro was lazy, and would not work. This has been the favorite talk even of slaveowners; but how happened it that all Europe was at the point of starvation the moment the industry of the negro was interrupted? Again, it was said that some day or other a war of races would break out, and then the negro would be exterminated. There were men base enough to advocate this. Even in Brooklyn men had lately been driven from their work and mobbed, for no other reason than the color of their skin. The truth was, there was only one way of disposing of the question, and that was to admit the negro to full equality in political and civil rights. He did not wish to be misunderstood. He did not mean to insist on what is called "social equality;" he did not know—in fact, he much doubted—if there were such a thing; certainly it had never been developed to his knowledge in history. If it were possible, he did not know but the negro would have as much to dread from it as he white man. Thus far, in the history of this country, the negro had groped about among us unseen—killed by Slavery in the South, smothered by prejudice in the North; but he was still a man, with aspirations, feelings, courage, hopes, fears. He was not an animal. The laws enacted about him showed that. It is not necessary to pass laws to prevent horses from reading. Congress lately came near passing a law that the negro should never be equal to the white man; thus showing that there was a possibility that he might become so. A great deal was said about the negro intermarrying with the white. He did not ask the Government to regulate this matter, it would regulate itself. All the negro asked was equality before the law. But it was said that the Constitution opposed this. They might be surprised to be told that not one in ten of the white citizens of the United States ever read the Constitution. They are not aware that the word slave is not in it. WENDELL PHILLIPS had said the other day that WM. H. SEWARD refused to give a passport to a negro. That could be explained from the fact that Mr. SEWARD was a lawyer, and knew perfectly well that the Constitution does not know the word negro. He gave passports to American citizens, not to Irishmen, Germans or negroes. The speaker knew Mr. SEWARD well, and there was no man freer from prejudice against color than him. The Constitution had been tortured ever since the formation of the Government, to make it mean what it did not say, and what its framers never intended it should say—all for the protection of slavery. Lastly came the old argument that the negro was an inferior race. If this were true, it would be a mean and blasphemous apology for enslaving him. When a man is on crutches, give him a kick. This was the apology for despotism the world over; the same used by us against the Mexicans, by the Russians against the Turks, by the English against the Irish. And, speaking of the Irish, he was amazed at their conduct here. There was no more generous, warm-hearted, hospitable people at home than the Irish; none who treated oppression and tyranny with a deeper hatred. He never had been treated more kindly than in Ireland; never had his good opinion of human nature more exalted and strengthened than in that Green Isle. And he never could understand how it was that when the Irish get to this country they become the most cruel, the meanest, and most vindictive of all the oppressors of his race. He could not account for it except on the principle that when a man gets suddenly rich he becomes more purse-proud and overbearing than if he were born to riches. Still he believed the Irish would yet become the warmest friends of the negro. There was a remarkable analogy in the history of the two races. Two hundred years ago the Irish were almost as badly persecuted for their religion as the negro is now for his color. When the bastile of Slavery is demolished all this prejudice will cease. When the white race begin to do justice to the negro then they begin to love them. The negro loves the white man and is going to stay with him; he is not going to die out as many think; he does not belong to the die out race; he will rather die in. He must remain with the whites—even as slaves, if not as freemen; but it were better for you as for him that he be free than slave. And since this must be so, is it not better that he become a free and equal citizen before the law, than that he be an outcast, vicious and criminal? The speaker closed by alluding to the Fifty-fourth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, (colored,) in which he said he had two sons, and which he expected soon to see march down Broadway, keeping step to the music of "Old John Brown." When the negro got fairly into this war, the end of the rebellion might be looked for. One thing was certain: they would not be in haste to get captured for the sake of being exchanged.

The address of Mr. DOUGLASS was listened to with great interest, and was repeatedly interrupted by laughter and applause.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Arrival of the Eighteenth New-York Volunteers.

The above regiment returned from the seat of war yesterday. Two years ago they left the State with over 900 men; they came back numbering 300. The regiment was raised by Col. JACKSON, late Inspector-General of the State, and, after his death, was commanded by Col. YOUNG, who resigned. The regiment is now in command of Col. MYERS. Temporary accommodations were provided for the troops at the Park barracks. After partaking of a dinner they marched to the Hudson River Railroad depot, and took the cars for Albany.

Returning Troops in Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, May 15.

The Third and Fourteenth Regiments arrived to-day. After refreshments at the Delavan House they marched to the Capital Park, and were addressed by the Governor, who thanked them in the name of the People for the heroic manner in which they had maintained the reputation of the State in the battlefield. They are quartered at the barracks, their muster rolls not yet being ready.

The Twenty-eighth regiment reached here at 8 P. M., and marched direct to the barracks.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. E. H. Stoughton, who has been in Washington for the past few days, arrived in this City at an early hour yesterday morning. He is at the Albemarle Hotel, awaiting orders from the War Department.

Gov. Blair, of Michigan; Dr. Kennedy and family, of Roxbury; Lieut.-Col. Horton and Dr. F. T. Dale, of the U. S. army; Jas. Gamble, of San Francisco, and John F. Coyl, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Alfred Ely, Rochester; Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; Capt. James Bloomfield, Montreal; and Wm. F. Burden, Troy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commodore Bradley, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Gen. Palmer and family, Newbern, N. C.; Capt. Hutchins, Hilton Head, S. C.; Col. Felix Comfort, Missouri Battery; and Col. George R. Myers, Eighteenth N. Y. Vols., are at the Astor House.

Hon. A. Bondy, of Rochester; Jno. F. Seymour, of Utica; Robt. Parker, of Delhi; N. Randall, of Syracuse; Nicholas Anderson, of Havana; and Walter Harper, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John G. Purdon, Esq., is at the Clarendon Hotel.

The members of the Common Council Committee from Washington City left the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday afternoon on their return home.

Capt. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Capt. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, son of the late Rev. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, of Burlington, N. J., is indeed one of the most meritorious officers in our army. It is due, however, to the Lieut. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, who was dismissed the army, to say, that the President, upon a review of the proceedings of the Court-martial, has remitted the sentence, and that Gov. SEYMOUR has, or will restore him to his command.

The offence charged was that he allowed the men of his company to shoot six geese upon a farm adjacent to his quarters. Lieut. VAN RENSSELAER's defence was that he allowed the men to go to the farm and *purchase* a sheep. In all other respects the record of Lieut. VAN RENSSELAER is a good one, and it is evident that in this particular he was blameless. Lieut. VAN RENSSELAER is a grandson of Judge G. V. SACKET, of Seneca Falls. T. W.

Vallandigham.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 15.

Jndge LEAVITT renders the decision in the Vallandigham *habeas corpus* case to-morrow. It is understood that Gen. BURNSIDE will announce the disposition to be made of VALLANDIGHAM as soon as Judge LEAVITT's decision is made known.

The report that Gen. BURNSIDE was at Washington yesterday, consulting the President, is untrue.

Strike Among Laborers.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 15.

The strike among the stevedores and laborers has ended. The employes have acceded to the terms, $1 50 per day.

A Break in the Canal.

ALBANY, Friday, May 15.

A break in the canal occurred near Hoffman's Ferry to-day. It will be repaired by morning. The Auditor is also advised of a bad slide at Fultonville.

SKILLFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.—The operation of recto-vesical lithotomy was performed for the first time successfully in New-York, on Monday, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., in presence of a number of our surgeons and physicians. The patient was Mr. GEORGE LOW, of Muscatine, Iowa. He had been afflicted with the disease for thirty-seven years. Peculiar interest attached to this case, from the fact that the stone, from its long presence in the base of the bladder, had sunk downward, and formed for itself a sack, and protruded into the bowel, making, as it were, two separate bladders. No instrument could be introduced to guide the knife, in the usual way of operating, from the fact that the large size of the stone made pressure upon the urethra. All had to depend on the tact of the surgeon, and his knowledge of the anatomy of the parts. In less than a minute the stone lay on the table, undergoing the surgical scrutiny of the gentlemen who were present. It will gratify Mr. Low's friends to know that his condition is very comfortable, and there is no doubt of his complete recovery, and surgeons will find a new resource for a complicated disease in this rare operation.—*Tribune.*

LECTURE IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—"The War, and its Influence on Commerce, Education, Religion, and the duties it imposes on the Citizen," is the subject of a series of Sunday evening discourses by Rev. B. PETERS, in the Universalist Church, corner of South Third and Fourth streets, Williamsburgh. The second lecture of the course, "The Influence of the War on Religion," will be delivered to-morrow evening. Mr. PETERS is one of the most devoted Unionists in the Brooklyn pulpit, and has been outspoken in his advocacy of the rights of the Government, and the atrocity of the rebellion from its incipiency to the present time; and is now, in this series of lectures, inculcating the most patriotic views, and giving Copperheadism some of the severest thrusts it meets with.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. E. N. KIRK, D. D., of Boston, will preach a sermon before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Dutch Reformed Church, West Twenty-third-street, (Rev. Mr. GANSE, pastor.)

[Advertisement.]

HOUSEKEEPERS, USE THE BEST.—
PYLE'S O. K. SOAP,
PYLE'S SALERATUS,
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR,
Are the most economical and reliable articles of the kind for family use.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS INTERESTED are invited to call at our warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-street, New-York, and examine the new Cabinet Organs, with from one to twelve stops each, recently introduced by MASON & HAMLIN. They surpass all other instruments of the class, for smaller churches, chapels, Sabbath school-rooms, and private houses, while the prices are very moderate. viz., $70, $85, $95, $120 and upwards, each. Dr. LOWELL MASON, Dr. THOMAS HASTINGS, and more than fifty of the most distinguished organists and musicians of New-York, Boston, &c., bear witness in written testimony to the great value of these new instruments, and their entire superiority to all others.

MASON BROTHERS.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

DRS. R. AND J. HUNTER, PHYSICIANS FOR AFFECTIONS OF THROAT AND LUNGS.

Office No. 832 Broadway. Hours of consultation 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Drs. R. & J. HUNTER devote their whole attention to the treatment of Affections or Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart. In applying their undivided efforts to this important specialty in medicine, they have been stimulated to act not only by the calm indifference with which general practitioners regarded the terrible mortality and suffering attending Throat and Lung Diseases, but also by the remarkable successes which followed the direct and local treatment so largely advocated and practiced by Drs. HUNTER years since.

It is but just to remind the people of New-York, that during those years when the practice of Drs. HUNTER was so great as to break down their own health by the close office confinement incident thereto, the mortality from Consumption, as shown by the City Inspector's books, diminished upward of thirty per cent. Such facts as these defy cavil.

In reëstablishing the practice again in New-York, Drs. HUNTER are happy to be able to refer to many prominent citizens who retain the benefits they derived years ago from the direct treatment of their cases—in Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, &c., by inhalations and such other means as were prescribed for them on the principle of direct and local treatment. Many others of more recent experience can add their testimony in favor of the treatment. Drs. HUNTER think it right to direct attention to these facts as encouragement for those who may feel disposed to consult them, and whose condition of health requires their services.

No. 832 Broadway, New-York, May 15, 1863.

[Advertisement.]

THE DUTY OF CITIZENS.—In times like these that try men's souls and purses, loyal citizens should stand by the Government; give it all the encouragement and aid possible, disregarding alike the howlings of fanatics, whether niggerheads or copperheads; submit to the draft peaceably, pay their taxes honestly, and buy their hats of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Physicians require large Perceptives, that they may detect disease; Constructiveness, to give skill in surgery; Combativeness, to make them resolute; Cautiousness, to render them safe; and a large head, to give power of mind. Examinations with charts daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUMMER NUMBER of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*, with full and reliable information on all the latest novelties in Dress for Ladies and Children, out to-day. Every lady, mother, milliner and dressmaker should see the splendid Summer No.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF THE BABY SHOW AT BARNUM'S.—All the premium children, the most beautiful and interesting of the lot, will be seen from 11 till 3, and from 7 till 9 o'clock. Dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ P. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Brig.-Gen. A. M. Terry, Capt. and Mrs. Terry, Miss Terry, Capt. Theodore Bacon, Lieut. M. J. James, Rev. Wm. L. Eustis, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Patterson, Miss Ida Schmidt, Mrs. J. S. Stevens, Mrs. J. C. Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. Starr, Miss St. John, Mrs. Badger, Mrs. Bonnell, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Dunbar, Miss Jordan, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Crane, Miss Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Cortland and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Col. Jackson, Col. Comfort, Lieut.-Col. Green, Lieut.-Col. Mann, Major Corren, Major Brown, Mr. Severance, (Collector of the port of Fort Royal) and son, Surgeons Emery, Dale, Farrar, Blunt, Wakefield, Captains W. H. Coon, Eldridge, J. O. Paxton, J. W. McIntrye, Chamberlin, Vermillot, Metcalf, W. Smith, Gorham, J. Filler, J. Carroll, Hutchins, S. D. Baker, Maxwell, Hennessy, J. S. Lutto, W. H. Kittrick, J. S. Nesbitt, G. M. Houston, S. H. Merrill, J. Metzger, Elmendorf, Rand, Borden, Maker, Waterbury, Eaton, Brown, Ferris, Hodge, Baker, Daland, Lieuts. E. G. Allen, J. Partridge, D. Jones, D. M. Kittle, Smedley, Caruthers, J. Michon, W. Ferguson, A. J. Robinson, F. O'Neil, J. B. Scarborough, Barber, Fk. Reeder, W. Barrett, W. P. Haney, C. A. Brooks, J. Fisher, C. G. Caldwater, Astman, J. Myers, Fritz, Bingham, R. W. Banaton, S. B. Foster, R. Olvaim, Stone, S. E. Ferguson, C. W. Brockery, E. A. Waterhouse, D. Wadsworth, J. S. Gibbs, L. Cross, M. M. Folson, Davendorf, G. W. Johnson, Mr. Denison, Mr. Shaw, W. A. Speer, Henry James, W. Beard, Mr. Clemans, Mr. Haney, Mr. Fonda, J. Wolver, D. F. Eberle, Mr. Sloat, Mr. Gharretts, Mr. Garrettson, B. H. Bixby, N. C. Kimball, Mr. Ely, Mr. Fuller, V. A. Ryan, and 318 others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 43 | Sun sets..... 7 10 | Moon rises.. 3 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 59 | Gov. Island.. 7 37 | Hell Gate.. 8 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 15.

Arrived.

Steamships Morning Star, Perkins, New-Orleans, John A. Raynor; Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Faube, Hawkins, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Octorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abell, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

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Cleared.

Steamship City of Cork, Tibbets, Liverpool May 1, and Queenstown 2d, at 9 P. M., with mdse. and 546 passengers to John G. Dale. May 2, 7 miles west of old Head of Kinsale, at midnight, exchanged signals with steamship Arabia, bound up. 3d, 17 miles west of old Head of Kinsale, at 1 A. M., signalized steamship Victoria, bound up. 13th inst., lat. 42, lon. 61 50, at 7 A. M., exchanged signals with a steamer showing one blue light, bound E.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., 12th inst., with mails and passengers to Major Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steam transport Decatur, Fargo, Washington, D. C., in ballast U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Torrance, Carlick, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Frank Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool April 16, with mdse. and passengers, Charles H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Memnon, (of Boston,) Freeman, Tome, Chili, Feb. 26, with copper ore and wood to Fabri & Chauncey. Had light weather and no trades since passing Cape St. Roque; was two days in the lower bay, with calms and fogs.

Ship Francis Hillyard, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lovitt, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Ocean Spray, (of Hampden,) Stubb, Montevideo Feb 18 and St. Thomas April 28, with hides, wool and hair to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Celestina, Fickett, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Monica, Williamson, Elizabethport, with coal, for Bremen.

Schr. William Stevens, Foss, Bangor, with lumber to Havens & Son.

Schr. Empress, (Br.,) Outhouse, Sackville, N. B., 10 ds., with ship knees to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Conneaut, Tracy, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. R. B. Pitts, Paul, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Crockett, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mount Hope, Kensington, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Avon, Parker, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber to R. H. Adams.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.
Ships Addison and British Queen.
Barks Venus and Hiawatha.
Brigs La Cayenne, and Maria.
Schooners Magnet, S. C. Evans, Anna Sherherd, Arzac, F. Meriam, Caroline Graub, Henry Castoff.

Spoken, &c.

John Bertram—ship, from Hamburg for New York, May 11, lat. 43 36, lon. 54.

Dominick Daly—Portuguese bark, bound W., 12th inst., lat. 42 30, lon. 59 40.

Wm. M. Dodge—brig, from Philadelphia for Pernambuco, April 10, Pernambuco bearing S. W. 15 miles.

Starlight—bark, of Boston, from Philadelphia, bnd. S., May 6, lat. 26 46, lon. 67 10.

Foreign Ports.

At St Thomas, April 28, U. S. steamer Wachusett, U. S. ship Sheppard Knap; brigs Eliza Strong, disch.; C. Forrest, just arrived; schr. Horace Staples, wtg. freight.

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